INSURANCE
No business has thrived like insurance during last 10 years.

# The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZE SHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913. REGD. NO. B 1068.

INSURANCE
Indian companies are able to absorb double and treble the business of 1929.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

VOL. XVIII ON. 6- BOMBAY TUESDAY, JANUARY 7, 1930. PRICE ONE ANNA

## WHY SHIPPING CONFERENCE BROKE DOWN.

### Free Press Lifts Veil Of Secrecy.

### VESTED INTERESTS ADAMANT.

### Govt. Suggestion To Use Tax-Payers' Money To Compensate British Firms!

NEW DELHI, Jan. 6.

With the break-down of the Shipping Conference without reaching at any agreement, the question of questions of which is asked is, who is responsible for the break down of the Conference? As the conference was not open to the Press no authoritative statement of the trend of discussions at the Conference is available. Enquiries by the Free Press of India representative has, however, elicited the overwhelming testimony that the main responsibility for the break up of the conference rests with the representatives of vested British interests. The Conference was convened by the Government of India with a view to explore avenues of devising ways and means which would be effective in developing a National Mercantile Marine and Indianise the tonnage engaged in operating in the Coastal Trade of India and also secure participation of Indian tonnage in Ocean trade of India. The Conference, it is to be remembered, was not the seeking of the Indian shipping interest, on the contrary, the Conference, was agreed to by the Indian delegates to the conference even at the cost of delaying the further progress of the Coastal Reservation Bill with a view to give every opportunity to the Government of India to find out for themselves that there could be no amicable solution of the problem, because vested British interests who have resorted to every means to repress Indian enterprise were not likely to be reasonable and to recognise the necessity of making way for Indian shipping in coastal trade as well as the Overseas trade of India.

THE RESULT.

It is now claimed by 3 Indian delegates that one result of the Conference is to convince the Government of India beyond doubt that whatever degree of co-operation which the Indian interests might be willing to offer, no co-operation is to be expected from vested British interests. Reports have appeared in the Press that one effect of the Conference would be to delay further progress of the Coastal Reservation Bill and that the break up of the Conference was due to the failure of the Government of India to place before the Conference concrete suggestions and that neither British interests nor Indian interests their respective points of view. In this connection the Free Press of India is in a position to state anthoritatively that the conference had before it a clear-cut agenda prepared by the Commerce Department of the Government of India on their own responsibility which suggested to the Conference the steps by which the objective of the Conference, namely the development of National Mercantile Marine should be attained.

GOVT. PROPOSALS.

The first proposal of the Government of India as contained in the agenda was, it is reported, that there must be a clear recognition by all the interests concerned that the Coastal Trade of India can find room for economic employment of certain amount of tonnage only and that agreement should be reached in regard to the means by which Indian tonnage engaged in coastal trade should increase gradually year by year and non-Indian Tonnage should decrease until it is fully eliminated. In addition, the Government of India, also proposed, it is understood, that effective steps should be taken to abolish deferred rebates to prevent rate wars to put an end to unauthorised practices which amount to a reduction of rate.

INDIAN POINT OF VIEW.

As far as the Indian delegates were concerned, while they wanted that there should be a clear time limit within which non-Indian tonnage should be eliminated from coastal trade and also the vested British interests should not be entitled to any compensation of whatever character for the gradual withdrawal from Coastal trade, they were prepared to consider any solution which the Government of India or vested British interests were prepared to suggest for the purpose of Indianising the coastal Trade. But the conference broke up on the very first item in the agenda, because the British delegates refused to consider any limitation of tonnage that should operate in Coastal trade and when pressed to suggest some other solution, they took shelter behind the formula that they must consult their Directors in London and that they were not armed with the authority to discuss any solution. The British delegates, it is understood, contented themselves with formulating their right to perpetual enjoyment of the predominant position which British shipping companies now enjoy in the Coastal trade.

TONNAGE IN COASTAL TRADE.

In this connection it is pointed out that the total tonnage now participating in Coastal trade is 6,00,000 tons and of these Indian tonnage represent about 1,00,000 while foreign tonnage is 5,00,000 tons. Of these 5,00,000 tons the Inchcape Group controls about 4,00,000 tons and the British delegates to the Conference consisted practically of the spokesmen of the Inchcape group.

The Government of India, it is understood, had made a suggestion that there should be purchase of the existing non-Indian tonnage by Indian companies and that there should be compensation for loss of good-will which the Government might pay from the tax-payers' money. These proposals, the Indian delegates thought, were

(Continued on page 8.)

## POLICE RAIDS IN BARISAL.

—:o:—

### College Student Arrested.

BARISAL, Jan. 6.

The Police raided several premises this morning including the local College hostel in connection with the Natore Mail Robbery and arrested a student Amiya Banerjee. Some copies of the vernacular weekly "Swadinata" were also seized.—Free Press.

## "UNFORTUNATE UTTERANCE."

—:o:—

### Sir C. Setalvad On Earl Russell's Statement.

INCONSISTENT WITH OFFICIAL DECLARATIONS.

Sir Chimanlal Setalvad in a statement to the press says:—

Earl Russell, the Under Secretary of State for India, is reported to have said that not only was Dominion Status for India not possible at the moment but that it would not be possible for a long time. The Round Table Conference, it was announced, would be a free conference and that His Majesty's Government would come to the Conference without any previous commitments or conclusions. If the Under Secretary of State for India has definitely committed himself to the view that Dominion Status for India was not possible for a long time and if he represents in any degree the mind of the British Goverament, it would materially alter the situation.

BOTH UNREASONABLE.

All the political parties in India who stand for Dominion Status consider that it is possible to evolve at the Round Table Conference a constitution for India which would automatically secure complete Dominion Status for India within as short a time as practicable and it is with a view to hammer out such a constitution with all necessary safeguards and reservations for the transition period as may be deemed necessary under the present conditions that they are willing to enter the Conference. It was unreasonable for the Congress leaders at the Conference with the Viceroy to insist that the grant of full Dominion Status immediately should be agreed to and that the Conference should only meet for the purpose of giving effect to that understanding. It is equally unreasonable for the responsible Under Secretary of State for India to assert the proposition that Dominion Status would not be possible for a long time.

It is a matter for discussion and negotiation at the Round Table Conference within what reasonable time full Dominion Status should be attained and what safeguards and reservations are to be devised for the transition period. It is most unfortunate that the Under Secretary of State should prejudice the matter and anticipate the conclusions of the Round Table Conference. His present statement is inconsistent with the official declarations and the speeches of the Viceroy and the Secretary of State and is calculated seriously to disturb the very favourable atmosphere that has been created.—A. P.

### Tariff Board Chairman.

MADRAS, Jan. 6.

Sir Padamji Ginwala Chairman of the Tariff Board, left for Calcutta last night. He will visit Napada Salt Works en route.

### British Navy And Aircraft Carriers.

—:o:—

LONDON, Jan. 5.

Rugby.—The British Navy will have its full complement of nine aircraft carriers in service when the H. M. S. "Glorious" is commissioned at Devonport on Tuesday. The "Glorious" was one of the big cruisers built during the War and by being converted into an Airship Carrier she is joining her sister ships "Furious" and "Courageous" which have been adapted to fulfil that capacity. The "Glorious" was paid off in 1924 and it was adapted for its present purposes in Devonport. After the trials she will join the Mediterranean Fleet, replacing the "Courageous", which is being transferred to the Atlantic Fleet, to relieve the "Argus" which is destined for the China station. The "Glorious" displaces 18,600 tons and has 9,000 horse-power engines.—B. O. W.

## MEERUT "CONSPIRACY" CASE.

### Judgment Not Yet Ready

MAY BE DELIVERED ANY DAY.

MEERUT, Jan. 6.

Contrary to expectations, the judgment in the alleged conspiracy case is not yet ready, although Mr. Milner White, the Special Magistrate, is working hard at it. Enquiries however show that the judgment may now be delivered any day, and though no date for its announcement has been fixed, the case will be adjourned from day to day till the orders are finally pronounced.—A. P.

WAITING FOR MEERUT CASE DECISION.

—:o:—

LONDON, Jan. 6.

Orders in the Meerut "Conspiracy" case are being anxiously awaited here both in the Press and by the public, particularly in Labour circles. The British Press is rather silent about the Meerut Trial for a long time and the extreme Labour Wind seem to have been grumbling against such a silence on the part of the British Press.—Free Press Beam Service.

## *TERM OF ASSEMBLY EXTENDED.*

—:o:—

NEW DELHI, Jan. 6.

It is understood that a notification by the Governor General extending the term of the Legislative Assembly will be issued on or before the 19th instant.—A. P.

### PUNITIVE EXPEDITION TO SOUTH PROVINCE.

—:o:—

King Nadir Khan's Plans.

Intimation has been received that reports are being spread in the Southern Province of Afghanistan that the King Nadir Shah is contemplating sending a punitive expendition to Chakmanis, but no confirmation has been received so far.—A. P.

### New Surgeon General For Madras.

—:o:—

NEW DELHI, Jan. 6.

Col. C. A. Sprawson, I M S, Inspector General of Civil Hospitals, U. P. has been appointed Surgeon General with the Government of Madras.—A. P.

### On A Political Trip.

—:o:—

MADRAS, Jan. 6.

Lord Stanley, nephew of the Governor of Madras and a prominent member of the Conservative Party who is touring India studying political conditions left for Calcutta last night with Lady Stanley.—A. P.

### Back From Federated Malay States.

MADRAS, Jan. 6.

A warm reception was accorded by a representative gathering of leading citizens of Madras to Sir Annamalai Chetty, Raja of Chettinad, on his return this afternoon from an extensive tour of Burma and Federated Malay States.—A. P.

### Military Appointment's.

—:o:—

NEW DELHI, Jan. 6.

General Sir Alexander Cobbe, G. O. C. Northern Command, succeeds Field Marshal Sir Claud Jacob as Military Secretary, Indian Office, when the latter vacates his appointment in April next.

Sir Robert Cassels, Adjutant General, Army Headquarters, will succeed Sir Alexander Cobbe in Northern Command and General Sir Cyril McMullen has been appointed Adjutant General, Army Headquarters.—A. P.

## "WILL FIGHT GANDHIJI."

—:o:—

### "Threat" Of Non-Violent Civil War.

DR. VARDARAJALU'S BRAVE WORDS!

MADRAS, Jan. 6.

Presiding over a Conference of labourers of the Oil companies, Dr. Vardarajalu Naidu strongly condemned the Lahore Congress decisions and declared that he was for Dominion Status and was prepared to go even to the extent of resorting to "Direct action" for securing Dominion Status.

He has decided to fight Gandhiji tooth and nail on the question of boycott of legislatures and said "this would amount virtually to a non-violent civil war."

At the Conference, resolutions urging co-operation with the Whitley Commission and other resolutions were passed.—Free Press.

### DOMINION STATUS FOR INDIA.

—:o:—

Most Critical Stage In Path Reached.

LONDON, Jan. 6.

"In India the Labour Government is steadily pursuing the path towards Dominion Status and the most critical stage in that development has now been reached" says the "Daily Herald", drawing attention to the "inflammatory and most represensible language" of certain public men in Britain in connection with the Indian policy.

The journal complains particularly of the recent attacks by Lord Rothermere's journals on the Viceroy who "stands to-day as strong a barrier between passionate extremes which if allowed their way, would speedily reduce India to civil war and devastation".

The "Daily Herald" then turns to the "equally dangerous attempt to destroy the newly-created Anglo-Russian friendship by making a mountain of a mole-hill") with reference to the Comintern's message to the "Daily Worker".—Reuter.

## *King George And President Hoover Exchange New Year Greetings.*

—:o:—

LONDON Jan. 5.

Rugby.—King George and President Hoover, in greetings exchanged at the New Year, refer to the hope that 1930 will see the advancement of the cause of naval disarmament. His Majesty the King telegraphed:—

"At the commencement of a New Year so full of promise of the advancement of world peace by naval disarmament, it affords me particular pleasure to offer you my most cordial greetings together with my best wishes for your happiness and welfare and for the prosperity of the United States of America."

HOOVER'S REPLY.

President Hoover replied:—

"I am happy to receive Your Majesty's message of New Year wishes. The resolve to advance world peace by mutual good-will and by limitation of naval armaments is the earnest purpose of the British and American peoples and Governments and it is my hope and it will be the endeavour of the American Government to see that this great object is attained during the year which has just commenced. I also desire to reciprocate all Your Majesty's good wishes for the New Year."—B. O. W.

### A Reported Arrest Contradicted

—:o:—

LAHORE, Jan. 5.

The previous report of the arrest of Abdul Malik of the Naujawan Bharat Sabha in connection with the Viceregal train bomb incident is officially contradicted.—A. P.

## CARRYING CONGRESS MESSAGE TO MASSES.

### Nation-Wide Campaign For Independence.

### PRESIDENT'S APPEAL.

ALLAHABAD, Jan. 6.

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, President of the All India Congress Committee has issued the following appeal: The Congress Working Committee has fixed Sunday January 26th for a country wide celebration of the adoption of complete independence or Purna Swaraja as its immediate objective by the Congress. This celebration will, I trust, take as wide a scale as possible so that the message of independence may be carried to all towns and villages in India. Provincial Congress Committees, District and local committees are requested to take immediate steps to organise this national celebration. Detailed directions will be issued soon. Meanwhile it is desirable to have preliminary meetings everywhere to explain the scope and implications of the Congress resolutions and to prepare for the great demonstration of January 26th. Local programmes may be drawn up by committees for this day. It should be remembered that January 26th is the last Sunday of the month, that is to say, the day on which national flag is hoisted at 8 in the morning. I would suggest that the flag should be unfurled as usual at this time. Later in the day there should be processions and public meeting should be held at five in the evening under the National flag.—A. P.

## *OBEYING THE LAHORE MANDATE.*

### *Congressmen In Legislatures Send In Their Resignations.*

### MR. S. IYENGAR AND MR. SUBASH BOSE'S DECISION.

CALCUTTA, Jan. 6.

The "Free Press of India" is informed that Sjt. Subhas Chandra Bose has resigned his membership of the Bengal Legislative Council and his councillorship of the Calcutta Corporation.—Free Press.

### MR. SRINIVASA IYENGAR.

—:o:—

Resigns Seat In Assembly.

MADRAS, Jan. 6.

Mr. S. Srinivasa Iyengar has sent in his resignation of membership of the Assembly to the Governor-General in accordance with the Congress mandate.

Mr. S. Srinivasa Iyengar, Mr. Prakasam and a number of Madras delegates to the Lahore Congress returned last night by the Peshawar Express.—Free Press.

## *AMERICA AND INDIAN INDEPENDENCE.*

—:o:—

### *Debate In Senate Today.*

ALLAHABAD, Jan. 6.

The Secretary, All-India Congress Committee, has issued the following to the Press:—

The office of the All-India Congress Committee has received a cable from the American Branch of the Indian National Congress stating that Senator Blaine has introduced a resolution in the American Senate requesting United States to recognise Indian independence immediately.

The Senate debate on this resolution has been fixed for January 7.—Free Press.

### MR. JAMNADAS MEHTA RESIGNS FROM ASSEMBLY.

—:o:—

NEW DELHI, Jan. 6.

Mr. Jamnadas Mehta has resigned his seat in the Assembly. In a long letter to the Governor-General he discusses the situation which has led to his resignation.—A. P.

### Mr Ginwala Resigns Council Membership.

Mr. F. J. Ginwala has addressed the following letter to the Governor of Bombay:—

In pursuance of the mandate of the Congress, I beg to tender my resignation as a member of the Bombay Legislative Council for Bombay City, North, and I shall feel much obliged if Your Excellency will accept my resignation.

Yours, truly,
Sd. F. J. GINWALA.

### MR. A. D. SETH RESIGNS.

—:o:—

Mr. Amritlal D. Seth has sent the following letter to the President of the Bombay Legislative Council:—

"In obedience to the mandate of my country as expressed in the resolution passed in the Lahore session of Indian National Congress I have the pleasure to tender herewith my resignation from the Bombay Legislative Council."

### Assam Responds To Congress Mandate.

—:o:—

SHILLONG, Jan. 6.

In obedience to the Congress mandate Mr. Srish Chandra Dutta, Member of the Legislative Assembly from Surma Valley and Mr. Kamini Kumar Sen, Member of the Assam Council have resigned their seats. Kumar Debendralal Khan has resigned from the Bengal Council.—Free Press.

### More Madras M. L. Cs. Resign.

—:o:—

MADRAS, Jan. 6.

Mr. A. Kaleswara Rao, Member for Kistna, Mr. K. R. Karant, Member for Mangalore and Mr. Koti Reddy for Cuddapah have resigned their seats in the Madras Legislative Council in obedience to the Congress mandate.—Free Press.

### Bengal M. L. Cs. Resign.

—:o:—

CALCUTTA, Jan. 6.

Dr. Bidhanchandra Ray and Messrs. Sadhanchandra Roy, Santosh Kumar Basu Shama Prasad Mookherji have resigned their seats in the Bengal Council in obedience to the Lahore Congress Mandate.—Free Press.

### Mr. Khaitan Surprised.

—:o:—

CALCUTTA Jan. 6.

Mr. D. P. Khaitan who returned this morning after attending the

(Continued On Page 12.)

FREE ACCIDENT INSURANCE FOR ALL.

DETAILS ON PAGE 7.

# AMERICAN COTTON MARKETS.

## Bears Gaining Ground.

### REVIEW OF THE SITUATION.

Bombay, Jan. 6.

Although there exists no fundamental Bearish factor for the American cotton markets to discount, the trend of prices is downward and during the course of the last week further decline is registered. The weekly review received by Reuter states that the week under review has witnessed a quiet holding market at New York with a generally steady undertone. Scattered liquidation was absorbed by trade and speculative buying, probably in the hope of an increased demand early in the New Year. Bulls believe that, with the remaining cotton in strong hands any improvement in trade demand would force prices higher. Bears, on the other hand, see no prospects of scarcity and expect hand to mouth buying to continue until the coming crop prospects develop. Indian political developments are tending to obscure the future of the Lancashire cotton goods market. It is remarked that American mill curtailment is continuing, but some think that, with prospects of a gradual general business recovery the curtailment may be followed by sustained activity later. Relatively small exports from America are attributed partly to hand to mouth buying abroad and to competition from outside growths.

In connection with the present easier tendency of American cotton Messrs. Thos. Smith and Co. make the following remarks in their report of the date:—

"Market continues easier due to the expected demand for Spot cotton and cotton-goods not having yet materialised. The depreciation in silver prices has hampered trade with China, and Lancashire is apprehensive of Indian political situation. In America, the Farm Board policy has not found favour with spinners who are buying from hand to mouth. The cheapness of Indian cotton is also a strong factor against any advance in Americans. Speculative activity is dormant in consequence of Government frequent interference in normal trade matters and the restriction on the future trading. However, Government Senate Probe Committee's report on the present fall in the price of cotton is shortly due and it may clarify the trade conditions.

Looking ahead, mail advices state the South having obtained this season a price of about 15.80 cents, the farmers have bought very little fertilizers. The fertilizer sales report is shortly due and it may throw light on the prospect of next acreage. Though the prices may continue without a definite trend for some time pending the next crop prospects we look for higher prices in the Spring."

It will be seen from the above remarks that although there is no room for any material decline. Bears are gaining ground. The chief factor which is responsible for the present condition is the demoralised economic condition of the world. Bulls are building hopes on expectations of revival in general trade, but there seems no sound reason. India and China are passing through acute depression and the buying capacity of these two countries is greatly reduced. There is enough raw cotton in the world to go through the remaining period of the season. The only upward trend of prices can come out of poor prospects for the next American cotton crop. Still there is much time before the trade can divert its attention to the new crop and in the meantime, the holding capacity will be put to a rigid test and fear some of them shall have to part with their cotton at lower prices. Lower prices generally result in a reduction of acreage under cotton, but our experience goes to prove that it is not the acreage which makes the crop but weather. Thus in the absence of any unfavourable weather development or improvement in trade, we look for lower prices and prefer to operate on the short side.

**PRIVATE CABLES:**

4th January: New York March delivery Highest 17.21 (at the opening), Lowest 17.10 (11-52 a.m.).

Hemeleryk:—"Spinners' takings so far this season are 7,509,000. Better demand Lancashire but hedge selling in small market depressed prices."

Reuter:—"Market was easy on increased selling pressure stimulated by unfavourable Liverpool cables and unfavourable spot market."

Messrs. Brennan and Co. have received the following cable from Messrs. Stubbs and Grindred, Liverpool:—

"Spite bullish figures market shows lack of interest, outside commodities and stocks have undue influence still."

Messrs. P. Chrystal and Co. have received the following cable from Liverpool:—

Market igntring Bullish news. Sellers not impressive no general interests.

Private.

"Only moderate fluctuations likely for present but consider chances strongly favour higher prices later."

"Expect irregular market. Strong basis desirable grades."

**AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.**

—:o:—

| F. P. Bales. | 1929-30 |
|---|---|
| Receipts to date 4-1-30 | 6914000 |
| „ Yesterday do. | 21000 |
| Exports to date do. | 4385000 |
| Stock at Ports 3-1-30 | 2643000 |
| „ Interior Towns do. | 1477000 |
| „ Liverpool 3-1-30 | 318000 |
| Visible Supply 3-1-30 | 6000000 |
| Quantity in Sight do. | 11763000 |
| „ out of „ 28-12-29 | 7213000 |

# INDIAN COTTON CROP NEWS.

## Daily Arrivals At Various Centres.

**BOMBAY PATDAR RATES.**

—:o:—

Bombay, Jan. 6.

| | Bales. Arrives | Rate. Rs. |
|---|---|---|
| Ujjain | 1100 | 300/5 |
| Indore | 300 | 250/70 |
| Ratlam | 80 | 320/50 |
| Sennabad | 200 | 270/75 |
| Bir | 200 | 270/75 |
| Buranpur | 200 | 270/75 |
| Amalner | 300 | 255/60 |
| Dhulia | 300 | 260/65 |
| Chopda | 100 | 270/75 |
| Nagpur | 400 | 290/95 |
| Lyalpur (Sindh-American) | 200 | 320/25 |
| Lyalpur (Desh) | 400 | 225/30 |
| Onkara | 600 | 315/20 |
| Abohar | 500 | 320/25 |
| Tandianwada | 300 | |
| Amraoti | 350 | 255/60 |
| Amraoti | 350 | 265/60 |
| Barsi Kurrurwada | 200 | 255/60 |
| Ganga Khed | 200 | 255/60 |
| | Carts Arrivals | Rates. Rs. |
| Khandwa | 600 | 270/75 |
| Wardha | 650 | 270/72 |
| Wun | 600 | 275/80 |
| Pandharwada | 400 | 275/80 |
| Yeotmal | 500 | 275/80 |
| Arvi | 600 | 275/80 |
| Nanded | 400 | 320/30 |
| Latur | 200 | 325/30 |
| Parbhani | 350 | 305/10 |
| Khandesh | | 240/50 |
| Ahmednagar | | 255/66 |
| Jalna | | 255/60 |
| Bijapur | | 255/60 |
| Bengal U. P. | | 210/15 |
| Khamgam | 900 | 255/65 |
| Jalgaon | | 260/65 |
| C. P. No. 2 | | 265/70 |
| Kudchi | | 290/295 |
| Mathia | | 235/45 |
| Pachora | | 255/60 |
| Purna | 200 | 290/95 |
| Harda | 200 | 260/65 |
| Pandharpur | 200 | 265/75 |
| Hindgoli | 200 | 255/60 |
| Karanji | 200 | 260/65 |
| Sailu | 150 | 255/60 |
| Shedbal | | 270/80 |
| Pandurna | | 270/80 |
| Kasur (Bengal) | | 225/30 |
| Hinganghat | | 265/70 |
| Warora | | 270/75 |
| Pulgaon | 300 | 245/50 |
| Ranala | | 245/50 |
| Nandarbar | | 245/50 |
| Katol | | 280/85 |
| Vamboria | | 245/50 |
| Sirpur | | 255/60 |
| Malkapur | | 255/60 |
| Sanavad | | 255/60 |
| Kumpta | | 285/305 |
| Tirupur Cambodia | | 355/65 |
| Dhondycha | | 250/55 |
| Erondol | | 250/55 |
| Banusar | | 260/65 |
| Sindhi | | 275/80 |
| Khirkia | | 260/65 |
| Ghurja | | 215/20 |
| Hansi | | 220/25 |
| Warangam | | 250/55 |
| Sindurni | | 250/55 |
| Chalisgaon | | 260/65 |
| Budhnavar | 50 | 335/50 |
| Akola | 400 | 255/60 |
| Khanewal | | 320/25 |
| Tobataxi | | 320/25 |
| Aratwala | | 320/25 |
| Multan (Sind-American) | | 320/25 |
| Surgoda | | 320/25 |
| Nimbahera | | 245/50 |
| Nizamabad | | 245/50 |
| Nandgaon | | 255/60 |
| Nimuch | | 245/50 |
| Nandura | | 260/65 |
| Puchor | | 320/30 |
| Mandusar | 250 | 300/20 |
| Bhavaaniganj | 300 | 300/20 |
| Bir | | 260/65 |

NAGINDAS & MANEKLAL

INCOME TAX & SUPER TAX EXPERTS

Sukhadwalla Building,
REVELIN STREET,
Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.
Telephone No. 22560

# DECLINE IN LIVERPOOL WHEAT.

—:o:—

## Russia Offering Freely

### POOR PLATE CROP.

Bombay, Jan. 6.

The decline in Wheat prices on Saturday at Liverpool and Chicago was due to free offers of Russian wheat. It is difficult to say the extent of the offers. The reports regarding Riverplate wheat crop continue poor and purchases particularly on declines are preferable. The Argentine Linseed market was quiet and closed at a decline of 5 points.

LIVERPOOL WHEAT MARKET.

Liverpool, Jan. 4.

March 9 5-3/8 —1 3/4d.
May 9 10-1/4 —1 5/8d
July 9 10-1/2 —1 3/4d.

CHICAGO WHEAT MARKET.

March Dols. 9 29-1/8 —1-5/8.
May Dols. 1 32-3/4 —1-7/8.
July 1 33 —1 3/4.

ARGENTINE LINSEED.

| | |
|---|---|
| February | 19.60 —.05 |
| March | 19.75 —.05 |

**COTTON TENDERS.**

—:o:—

Bombay, Jan. 6.

| | To-day | Total |
|---|---|---|
| F.G. M.G. Bengal | 3500 | 46800 |
| Fine M.G. Oomra | 200 | 14300 |

**SAMPIN QUOTATIONS.**

—:o:—

Bombay, Jan. 6.

| | |
|---|---|
| January | 180.70—4.60 |
| April | 184.50—3.30 |
| July | 187.50—1.50 |

**READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.**

—:o:—

Bombay, Jan. 6.

| | |
|---|---|
| Bengal | 203/218 |
| Mathia | 235/243 |
| Khandeish | 245/253 |
| Akola/Khamgaon | 255/260 |
| Nalpur/Wardha | 270/286 |
| Barsi/Kurduwadi | 256/257 |
| Jalna/Aurangabad | 251/255 |
| Nagpur/Wardha | 270/286 |
| Purna/Parbani | 273/300 |
| Khandwa/Sanavad | 255/265 |
| Indore/Ujaain | 255/300 |
| Miraj/Sangli | 285/305 |
| Coompta | 275/300 |
| Tirupur/Cambodai | 353/363 |

**PRODUCE RECEIPTTS.**

Bombay, Jan. 6.

| | bales. |
|---|---|
| Khandeish | 3,087 |
| Central India | 5,117 |
| Barsi and Nagar | 3,057 |
| Hyderabad-Gaorani | 2,496 |
| Berar | 5,549 |
| Central Provinces | 2,243 |
| Dhollera | 766 |
| N.-W. Provinces | 905 |
| Rajputana | 277 |
| Sind-Punjab | 2,233 |
| Broach | 697 |
| Compta-Dharwar | 669 |
| Westerns-Northerns | 74 |
| Cotton | 27,170 |
| | cwts. |
| Wheat | 1,793 |
| Linseed | 1,202 |
| Rape, Rai & Mustardseeds | 9 |
| Gingellyseds | 1,014 |
| Poppyseeds | 238 |
| Groundnuts | 40,0480 |
| Castorseds | 548 |
| Rice | 35,494 |
| Myrabollams | 8,109 |
| Groundnuts | 40,480 |
| Gram | 1,974 |
| Joowar | 4,751 |
| Bajree | 4,129 |
| | tons. |
| Coal | 3,362 |

**SILVER MARKET.**

—:o:—

## Grave Situation.

Bombay, Jan. 6.

Following a sharp break in London market on last Saturday and easier China Cross rate the local market ruled quiet during the early part of the day. There was heavy selling both by option dealers and Importers which caused a sharp decline to a further new low level, unheard during the past hundred years. Post delivery opened at Rs. 48-4 declined to Rs. 46-14. There was some covering and prices rallied later on. From the rapid changes that we are having at present, it seems that under present depressed conditions and tightness of money, it will rather difficult to pass off safe clearings. Under the circumstances it is in the interest of Brokers, we suggest that they should not allow big open accounts and run risks. The situation is becoming uncommon and must prove disastrous to some parties. To-day's closing quotations were as under:—

**SILVER.**

Bombay Jan. 6.

London Ready 21/4.
London Forward 21/4.
China Opening 1/2/- Closing 1/11/14.
America Cent 46/-.
Ready 47/13.
Posh Opening 48/-, Lower 47/6 Closing 47/12.
Maha Opening 47/-, Lower 46/11. Closing 46/12.
Tejmandi:—
Posh 0/14/-.
Maha 1/12/-.
Flagon 2/4/-.

**GOLD.**

Ready 21/7/6.
Posh 21/6/9.
Maha 21/6/9.
N. City 21/11.
N. Manor 21/10/3.

# Bombay Cotton

—:o:—

Bombay, Jan. 6.

On Saturday there was heavy buying by offices, which caused somewhat better feeling and those bear operators who carried unprotected short interest were induced to cover. The market opened firm at Rs. 300/- for Broach A.-M. delivery and improved to Rs. 302/- on short covering. There was decided change in the general feeling and shortage of contracts was noticeable. Under such a state prices may improve further, but see no reason to follow the advance. At the advance there was renewed liquidation which depressed prices to Rs. 300/4. Liverpool opened rather steady at a decline of 4 points. The market ruled quiet and closed at 5-30 p.m. as under:

Broach A.-M. 300/12.
Oomra D.-J. 248/8.
Oomra Mar. 255/8.
Oomra May 262.
Bengal D.-J. 197/4.
Bengal May 212/8.
Bengay May 212/8.
Broach Teji-Mandi 19.
Broach A.-M. Highest 302.
Broach A.-M. Lowest 300.

**ROOM RATE.**

Bombay, Jan. 6.

| | |
|---|---|
| Bengal D.-J. | 199 |
| Bengal March | 206 |
| Bengal May | 213 |
| Broach A.-M. | 301 |
| Oomra D.-J. | 250 |
| Oomra March | 256 |
| Oomra May | 262 |

**SPOT RATE.**

Bombay, Jan. 6.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Bengal | 212 | 207 | 202 | 196 |
| Sind | 217 | 212 | 207 | 201 |
| Punjab | 210 | 205 | 200 | 194 |
| Rajputana | 212 | 207 | 202 | 197 |
| Oomra No. 3 | 259 | 255 | 252 | 247 |
| C. P. No. 1 | 276 | 272 | 269 | 264 |
| C. P. No. 2 | 263 | 264 | 261 | 256 |

**READY COTTON SALES.**

Bombay, Jan. 6.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 200 | B. Karshandas Veraval | 242-1/2 |
| 200 | Do. Khirkya | 265 |
| 200 | D.o Arvi | 265 |
| 100 | Bombay & Co.— Harda | 270 |
| 100 | Do. Kuradwadi | 250 |
| 100 | Birla Bros. Amraoti | 255 |
| 100 | Do. Ghandur | 255 |
| 100 | Gokuldas Dossa Hansi | 211 |
| 100 | Do. Vijainagar | 182 |
| 200 | R. D. Tata & Co.. Khamgaon | 254 |
| 200 | E. Spinner Veraval | 243 |
| 200 | Oshman Suleman Shindhurni | 245 |
| 100 | E. Tulsidas Ganjdundwara | 199 |
| 100 | Brual & Co. Panipat | 207 |

**Indian Cotton Figures.**

—:o:—

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

Bombay, Jan. 6.

| In full-pressed Bales. | Since 1st Sept. 4-1-30 | This year. |
|---|---|---|
| Khandesh | 3,087 | 146,779 |
| Central India | 5,117 | 95,537 |
| Barsi and Nagar | 3,057 | 96,629 |
| Hyderabad-Gaorani | 2,496 | 28,744 |
| Berar | 5,549 | 270,429 |
| Central Provinces | 2,243 | 128,615 |
| Total Omras | 21,549 | 766,733 |
| Dholera | 766 | 24,745 |
| N.-W. Provinces | 905 | 103,021 |
| Rajputana | 277 | 13,413 |
| Sind-Punjab | 2,233 | 59,970 |
| Broach | 697 | 7,905 |
| Coompta & Dharwar | 669 | 38,035 |
| Westerns-Northerns | 74 | 11,794 |
| Cocoanada | | 100 |
| Tinnevelly & Cambodia | | 5,884 |
| Persian | | 201 |
| American | | 2,899 |
| Egyptian and African | | 27,313 |
| Comilla, Burma & other sorts | | 394 |
| Total | 27170 | 1062407 |

**EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.**

—:o:—

1st Sept. to 2nd Jan

| In full-pressed Bales 6-1-30 | This year. Bombay, Jan. 6. |
|---|---|
| Europe | 2,001 270,317 |
| Japan & China | 18,174 334,171 |
| Coast Ports | 350 6,610 |
| Up-country by Rail | 38,648 |
| Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan | 16,192 |
| Total | 20,525 665,938 |

**THE TATA OIL MILLS' QUOTATIONS.**

(Ex-Godown.)

Bombay, Jan. 6.

Filtered Cocoanut Oil Ready Rs. 508/- per ton.

Filtered Mowra Oil Ready Rs. 560/- per ton.

Cocoanut Cake Ready Rs. 107/- per ton.

**THE SEEDS TRADERS' ASSOCIATION.**

Bombay, Jan. 6.

Castorseeds May delivery: Opening Rs. 46/8; highest Rs. 46/12; lowest Rs. 45/14; closing Rs. 45/15.

Groundnut Seeds February delivery: Opening Rs. 50/1; highest Rs. 50/3; lowest Rs. 49/12; closing Rs. 49/14/6.

# Money Market.

**EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.**

Bombay, Jan. 6.

B. C. RATE:
T. T. 1/5 29/32.
D. D. 1/5 15/16.

LONDON:—
Banks Selling T T 1/5 29/32 Ready.
Banks Selling D D 1/5 15/16
Banks Selling T T 1/5 29-32 January.
Banks Selling T T 1/5 29/32 February.
Banks Selling T T 1/5 29/32 March.
Banks Buying T T 1/5 31/32 Cash.
Banks Buying D D 1/6 Near.
Banks Buying T T 1/5 31/32 January.
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 1/6 7/32 Mail.
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 1/6 7/32 January.
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 1/6 7/32.

NEW YORK:—
B. C. Rate T T 275
Banks Selling T T 274 3/4
Banks Buying T T 273 1/2

PARIS:—
Banks Selling D. D. 922.
Banks Buying D D 932.
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 940.

JAPAN:—
Banks Selling T T 134 1/2.
Banks Buying 60 Days 132 1/4.

HONGKONG:—
Banks Selling D D 112.

SHANGHAI:—
Banks Selling D D 137 3/4.

SINGAPORE:
Banks Selling D D 155 1/2

JAVA:—
Banks Selling D D 90 1/8.

CROSS RATE:—
New York|London 4.87 5/8 4th inst.
Shanghai|London 2/0 3/8 6th instant.
Japan|London 2/0 5/32 4th inst.
London|Paris 123.95 4th inst.
London|Belgium 34.900 4th inst.
London|Switzerland 25.13 3/4 4th instant.
London|Italy 93.20 4th inst.

Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Quiet.

Gold £4-4-11 1/2 3rd inst., £4-4-11 4th inst.

Silver London Ready 21 5/16 3rd inst., 20 15/16 4th inst.

Silver London Forward 21 5/16 3rd inst., 20 15/16 4th inst.

Silver New York Ready 46 5/8 3rd inst., 45 5/8 4th inst.

London Discounts 3 Mos. 4 3/8 per cent. 3rd inst., 4 9/32 per cent. 4th inst.

London Discounts 6 Mos. 4 3/8 per cent. 3rd inst., 4 9/32 per cent. 4th inst.

Imperial Bank Rate 7 per cent. Bank of England Rate 5 per cent.

Money:—Inter Bank Call 4 per cent. Nominal. 3 Mos 5 per cent. 6 Mos 5 per cent. 12 Mos 4 per cent.

Tone:—Quiet.

**Government Securities.**

—:o:—

Bombay, Jan. 6.

The securities market ruled quiet and prices show further decline. 3 1/2 per cent. Government Paper which closed at Rs. 67-10 on Saturday recorded a further drop of annas 6. There is marked absence of any investment buying. To-day's closing quotations were as under:—

LIABLE TO INCOME-TAX.

3 1/2 per cent G. P. Notes Ready Rs. 67-4.

3 1/2 per cent. Government Paper 21st January Settlement Rs. 67-4.

4 per cent. Bombay Port Trust Rs. 74.

4 per cent. 1934-37 Loan Rs. 90-2.

4 per cent. 1960-70 Loan Rs. 77-7.

4 1/2 per cent. 1934 Bonds Rs. 95-10.

4 1/2 per cent. 1955-60 Loan Rs. 86-8.

5 per cent. 1929-47 War Loan Rs. 96-4.

5 per cent. 1935 Bonds Rs. 97-9.

5 per cent. 1939-44 Loan Rs. 96.

6 per cent. Municipal Deb. Rs. 103.

6 per cent. Karachi Port Trust Rs. 103.

INCOME-TAX FREE

5 per cent. 1945-55 Loan Rs. 101-1.

5 per cent. 21st January Settlement Rs. 101-1.

5 per cent. 1933 Bonds Rs. 100-4.

6 per cent. 1930 Bonds Rs. 100-5.

6 per cent. 1931 Bonds Rs. 101-5.

6 per cent. 1932 Bonds Rs. 102-5.

6 1/2 per cent. B D Loan Rs. 105.

7 per cent. Mysore Loan Rs. 102-8.

**LONDON DISCOUNTS.**

Bombay, Jan. 6.

3 months discounts 4 9/32 per cent.

6 months discounts 4 9/32 per cent.

Bank of England rate 5 per cent.
Call Money 4 1/4 per cent.
One month 4 1/2 per cent.
Three months 5 1/4 per cent.
Six months 5 per cent.
Tone of Money Market.—Easier.
Imperial Bank of India rate 7 per cent.

**WHEAT AND LINSEED.**

Bombay, Jan. 6.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Wheat January | 7 | 4 | 9 |
| Wheat May | 7 | 8 | 3 |
| Linseed May | 12 | 5 | 9 |
| Castorseed May | 9 | 4 | 0 |
| Cottonseed Nov. | 3 | 15 | 0 |
| Groundnuts Feb. | 9 | 13 | 0 |
| Teelseed Jan. | 11 | 2 | 0 |
| Gram Punjab April | 46 | 0 | 0 |
| Mowraseed | 7 | 12 | 0 |
| Myrabollams | 22 | 0 | 0 |

# STOCKS & SHARES

## Natural Recovery In Mill Shares

### FALL IN SHIPPING SHARES.

Bombay, Jan. 6.

To-day there was reactionary feeling on the Stock Exchange on short covering. There was huge and rapid decline during the last week which called for a natural reaction owing to the existence of big short interest. The market for mill shares opened quiet at a further decline of Rs. 5, but at this level there was heavy covering which eventually in conjunction with scattered buying on the theory of reaction resulted in a net rise about Rs. 5 to Rs. 7-8 by the close. Disappointing reports regarding Mr. Haji's Navigation Bill, shipping shares suffered a good break. Bombay Dyeing opened at Rs. 660 and after declining to Rs. 656 improved to Rs. 666. A small relapse depressed prices to Rs. 661 on profit-taking, but again advanced and closed at Rs. 666. Century opened at Rs. 261 and after touching Rs. 260 advanced to Rs. 266 and closed at Rs. 265. Fazal opened at Rs. 450 and after declining to Rs 445 advanced to Rs. 455 when some profit-taking depressed prices to Rs. 451. At this level there was steady recovery which hardened prices to Rs. 458 the highest level for the day. Pearls opened at Rs. 255 and after declining to Rs. 252 advanced to Rs. 261 and closed at Rs. 258. Tata Hydro shares ruled steady. Prices opened at unchanged level and flared to Rs. 1,126, but liquidation resulted in a relapse of Rs. 10 to Rs. 1,116. There was some rally towards the close which was Rs. 1,122. Tata Steel shares did not move much and prices of Defds. fluctuated within a range of Rs. 6. The opening was marked with Rs. 250 and after touching the lowest 247 gradually recovered to Rs. 252 and closed at Rs. 251. Burma shares tried to improve and after opening at Rs. 732 advanced to Rs. 737, but reached to Rs. 733. The Bombay steamer and Scindia shares opened very easy, but there was partial recovery.

There is no change in the fundamental situation and to-day's improvement was nothing beyond technical readjustment of the oversold condition. Even if the present improvement goes further in the near future, we do not look for any sustained important rise and prefer sales on rallies.

**SETTLEMENT.**

The Bombay Stock Exchange will be closed on the 11th, 13th and 14th instant for clearing purposes.

**SPINNING & WEAVING MILLS.**

Bombay, Jan. 6.

Ahmedabad Advance (100) xd. 335
Apollo 50, nil 2/12.
Assur Veerji (5) nil 1
Barsi (250) 20y 125.
Berar Manufacturing (800) 10y 165.
Bharat 100 10y. 67/8
Bombay Cotton (200) 201 145
Bombay Dyeing (25) 201 665.
Bombay Industrial (20) 3.
Bradbury (200) nil 150.
Broach Fine Count 250 nil. 20
Central India 440.
Century 100, 265.
Colaba Land 129-6.
Crescent 100 67-8.
Fazulbhoy 250, 460.
David 250, nil 200.
Dawn 250, 455.
E D Sassoon United Ord 0-6-0.
Ebrahim Pabaney 200, 107-8.
Edward Sassoon 200 200 nil 60
Elphinstone 100, 4.
Finlay 100 10y 95.
Framjee Petit 1000 nil 180
Gokak 100, 148-12.
Gold Mohur 100 nil 100
Hindustan 100, 65 100 1590.
Indian Bleaching etc 100 10 93-12.
Indian Manufacturing 1.000 75 1100
Indore Malwa 100 (1,221) 346-4 xd.
Jamshed 250 nil 18.
Jam Ranji Singhji 1.000 10 1700.
Kohinoor 145.
Khandesh 1,000 50y 2200
Khatau Makanji 100 nil 83-12
Laxmi Cotton 200. 10 xd 1450.
Maneckji Petit 1,000 20y 1100.
Madras United 250 7/81 400
Morarji Gokuldas 100 nil 495.
Mathradas 50, nil, 20.
Meyer Sassoon 100 nil, 40
Minerva 100 nil 80.
Model Mills Nagpur 250 nil 75
Mysore 50 plus 21 xd. 152/8.
New City Bombay 70.
New Great Eastern 200 10y 153-4.
Osmanshahi 75 2/4y 45.
Pearl 100 258-12
Phoenix 100 305.
Premier 10, nil 1-12.
Sassoon Cotton 100 nil 5
Sassoon and Alliance Mills xd. 60.
Simplex 130. 27-8.
Sholapur 1000 for xd. 2725.
Sir Shapurjee Barucha 100 nil 5/12.
Swadeshi 100, 370.
Tata Mill 25, nil, 20
Vishnu Cotton 2425.
Western India Spinning 1.000. 925

**BANKS.**

Bank of India 60, 2, 2xd 93-8.
Baroda 550 0/8 76-8.
Central 16-8.
Eastern 25 xd. 87.
Imperial Bank 1340.
Imperial Contributory 125 10f 335.
Union 5/11 3-4.
P. & O. Bank £10, 10f. 122.

**CEMENT AND MANGANESE COMPANIES.**

Bundi Portland 10-0-0 80f 3d. xd. 14-14.
Gwalior Cement 83, 88.
Central India Mining 4
Indian Cement 233-12.
Punjab Cement 100, 11
Shahabad Cement 10y 137-8.
Shivrajpur 20 2-1 xd. 14.
United Cement 100 6y 56 xd.
Katni Ord 163-4.
Katni Def. 615.

**RAILWAYS.**

Ahmedabad Prantej 400 81/11/ 826-4.
Amritsar Patti 3-10-0f. xd. 113-12.
Central Provinces 90.
Dhond Baramati 100 2/11/6 97. 97.
Gujarat 100 2/4/8f. 80.
Hoshiarpur Doab 100 4/12/6 81.
Larkhana 100 1f 89
Mandra Bhon 90, 1/15/21, 70.
Mymensingh 100 2/11/6f 97/8
Pachora Jamner 100 2/4 8f. 84.
Sialkot Narrowal 100 2/4/8 89.
Sara Strajgunj 100 2-6-9f 82.
Sind Light 100 5-7 62.
Tapti Valley xd. 671-4.
Upper Sind 100 nil 80.

**ELECTRIC UNDERTAKINGS.**

Ahmedabad Electric 100, 6 8y. 128/12
Surat Electric O 100 5/7y xd., 122/8
Andhra Valley Ord xd 647-8.
Bombay Tram Ord. xd. 135
Tata Hydro Electric 1000 101. 1122-8.
Tata Power 300 nil 520.
Karachi Electricity 100 0/41. 145
Poona Electricity 100, 1y. 145.

**PRESS COMPANIES.**

Fort 475 10y 130.
Harvey and Sabapathy 1120 xd. plus 20.
Indian Cotton 125 17/8y 225.
Manmad Manufacturing xd. 270.
New Berar 500 70y 860.
New Mofussil 400, 407, 510 xd.
New Prince of Wales 500 20y 400 xd.
Volkart U P 50-0-30y 480.

**INSURANCE COMPANIES.**

Bl. I. G. Insurance 10, nil 4.
Bombay Life Assurance 40 1/8y 40.
Empire of India Life 100. 30/ 1905.
Jupiter General Insurance Ord. 10-14.
New Indian Assurance 6 19.
Oriental Government Security Life 100,2020.
Vulcan 100 03/0y xd. 6
Industrial& Prudential 6 9-14

**MISCELLANEOUS.**

Alcock Ashdown 199. 6y 272-8.
Attock Oil 1 nil. 25
Belapur Co. 50, nil, 7/8.
Bombay Steam Co. Ord. 186-4.
Burma Uganda 12, nil 38
Burma F Corporation 733-12.
Burma Corp. 10 Rs. 11
Indian Radio Ord. 325
Jost Engineering 50 132/8
Kemp 200 15 185
Mackenzie Saw Mill 100 115
Scindia Steam 8-8.
Tata Construction xd. 37.
Tata Iron Ord 54.
Tata Iron Def 251-4.
Bombay Telephone 50, 1y 54
Assur Veerji Mills B 7 (F 1) 94.
Bombay Steam T 8 p.c. 105
Kastoorchand Mills T 7 (a f 80.
Kohinoor Mills T 7 102
Tata Hydro B. 106/8.
Tata Steel B. 7 p.c. 100
Tata Power 7-1/2 100
Andhra Valley B. 108
Apollo Mills B 7/8 F. T. 80

**PREFERENCE.**

Tata 1st Pref. 128.
Tata 2nd Pref 76.
Andhra Pref. 1042/8
Tata Hydro Pref. 1077/8
Tata Power Pref 1025.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 14 April, 2017

## SHIPPING.

### P.&O. British India
(Incorporated in England.)

MAIL & PASSENGERS SERVICE

P. & O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES, (CALLING AT MALTA EVERY ALTERNATE WEEK).

| Date. | Steamers | | Tons. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1930 | | ALL | |
| 11 Jan | Ranpura .. | | 16,601 |
| 18 „ | Rajputana*. | VESSELS | 16,568 |
| 25 „ | Ranchi .. | | 16,650 |
| 1 Feb. | Mooltan x .. | | 20,847 |
| 8 „ | Morea .. | | 10,954 |
| 15 „ | Mantua* .. | | 10,946 |
| 22 „ | Viceroy of India .. | | 19,000 |
| 1 Mar. | Maloja x .. | | 20,837 |
| 8 „ | Kaisar-i-Hind | NOW SAIL | 11,518 |
| 15 „ | Razmak@ .. | | 10,602 |
| 22 „ | Ranpura .. | | 16,601 |
| 29 „ | Naldera x .. | | 16,088 |
| 5 Apr. | Ranchi .. | DIRECT | 16,650 |
| 12 „ | Rawalpindi* | | 16,619 |
| 17 „ | Morea(Extra). | | 10,946 |
| 19 „ | Razmak .. | | 10,602 |
| 25 „ | Malwa* .. | FROM | 11,000 |
| 26 „ | Narkunda*.. | | 16,572 |
| 3 May | Viceroy of India .. | | 19,548 |
| 10 „ | Rajputana*.. | BOMBAY | 16,568 |
| 17 „ | Kaisar-i-Hind | | 11,518 |
| 24 „ | Mooltan x .. | | 20,847 |
| 31 „ | Macedonia .. | | 11,120 |
| 7 June | Mantua .. | WITHOUT | 10,946 |
| 14 „ | Comorin .. | | 15,132 |
| 21 „ | Maloja .. | | 20,837 |
| 28 „ | Razmak .. | | 10,857 |
| 5 July | Ranpura* .. | | 16,601 |
| 12 „ | Malwa .. | FRAN- | 11,000 |
| 19 „ | Naldera x .. | SHIPMENT | 16,088 |
| 25 „ | Rawalpindi.. | | 16,619 |
| 2 Aug | Morea .. | | 10,946 |
| 9 „ | Macedonia .. | AT | 11,120 |
| 16 „ | Narkunda x.. | | 16,578 |
| 23 „ | Razmak .. | | 10,852 |
| 30 „ | Rajputana .. | ADEN | 16,567 |
| 6 Sept. | Ranpura .. | | 16,601 |
| 13 „ | Mooltan .. | | 20,847 |
| 20 „ | Ranchi .. | | 16,650 |
| 27 „ | Mantua .. | | 10,946 |

All sailings are subject to alteration without notice.

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

@To Marseilles only.
*Through steamers from China have limited accommodation for passengers from India.
xThrough steamers from Australia have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

SPECIAL OFF SEASON RETURN TICKETS.

FIRST and SECOND Saloon Return Tickets a Special Reduced Rates will be issued for any Mail steamer during the period, commencing from Bombay with the sailing of the S.S. "MACEDONIA" on the 31st May 1930 and terminating, with the Viceroy of India, leaving Marseilles 5th Sept. and due in Bombay on the 19th September, 1930. The fares will be as follows:—

| | 1st Saloon. | 2nd Saloon. |
|---|---|---|
| To London and back by Sea .. | £109 | £75 |
| To London and back via Marseilles including P. & O. Special Train across France in both direction . | £120 | *90 |
| To Marseilles and back .. | £100 | £73 |

The accommodation alloted will be the best available at time of application.

SINGLE BERTH CABINS

There will be no extra charge for Single Berth Cabins between 1st June and 18th January.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

BOMBAY TO PORT SAID AND PLYMOUTH.

With liberty to all at Port Sudan, Malta, and/or Tangier.

| Date about | Steamers. | Tons. |
|---|---|---|
| 1930 | | |
| 3rd Apr. .. | Dumana .. | 8,427 |
| 24th .. | Dumala | 8,422 |

These two vessels are only one class. Fares as follows:—

| | Single. | Return |
|---|---|---|
| Bombay to Plymouth | A £64 | £112 |
| | B £56 | £103 |
| | C £50 | £90 |

## SHIPPING.

### OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA
### O.S.K.Line

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN via SINGAPORE HONGKONG & SHANGHAI

| Steamers. | Arrival. | Departure |
|---|---|---|
| Ganges Maru .. | 23rd Dec. | 7th Jan. |
| Heijin Maru .. | 28th Dec. | 7th Jan. |
| Yamato Maru.. | 29th Dec. | 10th Jan. |
| Sumatra Maru .. | 8th Jan. | 18th Jan. |
| Hsigen Maru .. | 26th Jan. | 6th Feb. |
| Heinan Maru .. | 27th Jan. | 8th Feb |
| Shunko Maru .. | 9th Feb. | 21st Feb. |

For particulars apply to:—
OSAKA, SHOSEN KAISHA, LIMITED.
(Incorporated in Japan).
Phone Nos. 22150 and 25473.
Telegrams:—"SHOSEN."
Box. No. 855.

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1930 | | | |
| 17th Jan | Macedonia. | Colombo, Straits China & Japan. | |
| 22nd Jan | Alipore* .. | Straits China & Japan | |
| 31st . | Naldera .. | Colombo and Australia | |
| 14th Feb | Rawalpindi | Colombo, Straits China & Japan | |
| 28th . | Narkunda .. | Colombo and Australia. | |
| 28th Mr. | Mooltan | Colombo and Australia | |
| 25th April | Maloja | Colombo and Australia | |
| 9t May | Ranpura .. | Colombo, Straits China & Japan | |
| 23rd „ | Naldera .. | Colombo and Australia. | |
| 6th June | Morea .. | Colombo, Straits, China & Japan | |
| 20th June | Narkunda.. | Colombo and Australia | |
| 4th July | Rajputana . | Colombo Straits China & Japan. | |
| 18th July | Mooltan .. | Colombo and Australia | |
| 1st Aug | Mantua .. | Colombo Straits China & Japan | |
| 15th „ | Comorin .. | Colombo and Australia | |
| 29th „ | Malwa .. | Colombo Straits China & Japan | |
| 12th Sept. | Naldera .. | Colombo and Australia, | |
| 26th „ | Morea .. | Colombo Straits China & Japan. | |

*Cargo only

HOLIDAY EXCURSION TICKETS TO AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND.

Holiday Excursion Return Tickets can be issued in the First Saloon only at the following fares from Bombay:—

| | |
|---|---|
| To Fremantle .. .. | £74 |
| To Adelaide .. .. | £76 |
| To Melbourne .. .. | £78 |
| To Sydney .. .. | £80 |
| To Brisbane .. .. | £82 |
| To Auckland or Wellington (N. Z.) via Sydney .. | £100 |

Periods of availability 16 weeks. Sailings approximately every month.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA AND RANGOON.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1930 | | | |
| 8th Jan. | Barpeta .. | Basrah via Veraval, Mangrole Karachi and Persian G.Ports. | |
| 10th Jan. | Varela .. | BasrahviaKarachi | |
| 11th Jan. | Chakla . | Karachi via Porebunder Dwarka and O' Mandvi | |
| 13th Jan | Vita .. | Karachi via Porebunder, P' Okh & O'Mandvi | |
| 15th Jan. | Khandalla | East & South Africa. | |
| 17th Jan . | Ellora .. | Mombasa and Zanzibar. | |

There will be sailings to Karachi on Mondays, Wednesdays, Thursdays, Fridays and Saturday, every week. The departure of the Karachi Gulf Mail on Thursday or Friday is dependent upon the arrival of the inward English Mail.

Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by Thursday/Friday sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex. the P. & O. Mail Steamer or through passengers to Basrah.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with—

MACKINNON MACKENZIE AND CO.,
Ballard Road Fort BOMBAY

## SHIPPING.

FOR SINGAPORE, CHINA AND JAPAN.

| Steamers. | Tons | Arrive | Leave. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Sado Maru .. | 5898 | 28 Dec. | 12 Jan |
| Tasmania Maru .. | 4105 | 2 Jan. | 15 „ |
| Kamo Maru .. | 8000 | — — | @ 22 „ |
| Tottori Maru .. | 5973 | 15 Jan. | 25 Jan. |
| Yoneyama Maru | 5274 | 19 Jan. | 31 „ |
| Nagano Maru .. | 3824 | 25 „ | 6 Feb. |
| Katori Maru .. | 10000 | — — | @ 3 „ |
| Awa Maru .. | 6028 | 30 Jan. | 13 Feb. |

*Do not carry passengers.
@From Colombo.

FOR MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

| Steamers | Tons. | Leave Colombo | Arrive Marseilles |
|---|---|---|---|
| Fushimi Maru .. | 11000 | 23 Jan. | 9 Feb. |
| Hakozaki Maru .. | 10509 | 6 Feb. | 23 Feb. |
| Hakusan Maru .. | 10509 | 20 Feb. | 9 Mar. |

FROM ORIENT TO SAN FRANCISCO.

| Steamers. | Tons. | From Hongkong | From Kobe. |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | Maiden | |
| Korea Maru .. | 20000 | 6 Feb. | 12 Feb. |
| Shinyo Maru .. | 22000 | 20 Feb. | 26 Feb. |

Other are Orient-Seattle, South-American (East and West Coast) and Japan Australia Services.
Reduced combined through fares.
Cheapest Round-the-World tour rates and other fares, full particulars on application to—
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
Canada Building, Hornby Road Bombay.
Phone No. 20279. 23733.
Telegrams:—"YUSEN."

SPECIAL DECEMBER ISSUE.

### THE INDIAN REVIEW
EDITED BY G. A. NATESAN.

Principal Contents.

THE INDIAN STATES & DOMINION STATUS
By Sir P. S. Sivaswami Aiyar, K.C.S.I
THE UNIVERSAL POSTAL UNION
By Mr. H. A. Sams, I.C.S.
THE ALL INDIA TRADE UNION CONGRESS
By Mr. B. Shiva Row.
BRITISH WOMAN
By The Hon. Mr. Justice Walsh.
THE STATES' PEOPLE AND THE ROUND TABLE CONFERENCE
By Mr. D. V. Gundappa.
INDIAN CONDITIONS IN TRINIDAD
By Mr. C. F. Andrews.
THE SECOND IMPERIAL CONFERENCE OF UNIVERSITY STUDENTS
By Mr. C. Joseph Chacko, M.A.
DELCROZE'S SCHOOL OF EURYTHMICS
By Mrs. Kamaladevi Chattopadhyaya.
THE EURASIAN COMMUNITY: A NEW VIEW-POINT
By Mr. S. Maulik, M.A. (Cantab), F.Z.S., F.L.S.
THE NEHRU REPORT
By Mr. R. G. Pradhan, B.A. LL.B., M.L.C.
EXTRAORDINARY TRIALS
By Mr. S. Jackson Coleman.
TOWARDS NAVAL DISARMAMENT
By Mr. M. V. Subrahmanyam, M.A.
ECONOMIC BASIS FOR THE INDIAN CONSTITUTION
By The Hon. Mr. Kumar Sankar Roy Choudhuri.
KURRATU'L-AYN
By Prof. Pritam Singh, M.A.
PARSI PRIESTS UNDER MUSLIM RULE
By Mr. A. Hameed Hasan.
IMPRESSIONS OF THE TRADE UNION CONGRESS
By Mr. S. P. Sarma.
T. P. O'CONNOR
By Prof. Diwan Chand Sharma, M.A.
THE WORLD OF BOOKS.
TOPICS FROM PERIODICALS.
QUESTIONS OF IMPORTANCE.
UTTERANCES OF THE DAY.
INDIAN STATES.
INDIANS OUTSIDE INDIA.
INDUSTRIAL AND COMMERCIAL SECTION.
DEPARTMENTAL NOTES.
PORTRAITS AND ILLUSTRATIONS.

Single Copy 8 (Eight) As.

But this number will be given free to Subscribers of the "Indian Review" who remit Rs. Five and enrol themselves for the year 1930. Note that V. P.'s cannot be sent and copies will be posted only on receipt of M. O. for Rs. (Five) or if by cheque for Rs. 5-4-0.

G. A. NATESAN & CO.,
George Town, Madras.

## BANKING.

Established 1895. THE

### Punjab National Bank, Limited.

HEAD OFFICE: 47, The Mall, Lahore.
Authorised Capital 1 Crore. Issued and Subscribed Capital ..... 50 lacs.
Paid-up Capital: Rs. 31,23,157. Reserve Fund: Rs. 17,00,000.
Local Advisory Committee:—(1) Raja Govind Lal (Chairman), (2) Sir Manmohandas Ramji, and (3) Lala Kishen Prasad.
London Bankers:—The Midland Bank, Ltd., 5, Threadneedle Street, London, E.C., 2.
American Bankers:—The Irving Trust Company, New York.
Branches:—Abohar, Allahabad, Ambala City, Ambala Cantt., Amritsar, Bombay, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Delhi, D. I. Khan, Ferozepore City, Gojra, Gujranwala, Hafizabad, Hoshiarpur, Hyderabad (Sindh), Jammu, Jaranwalla, Jhang Maghiana, Jhelum, Jullundur City, Karachi, Kasur, Lahore City, Ludhiana, Lyallpur, Meerut City, Moga, Montgomery, Multan City, Okara, Patiala, Peshawar City, Peshawar Cantt., Quetta, Rawalpindi, Sangla Hill, Sargodha, Sialkot City, Simla, and Srinagar (Kashmir).
BANKING BUSINESS OF EVERY KIND TRANSACTED.

MULL RAJ BHALLA,
Managing Director.

AMAR NATH CHOPRA,
M.A., LL.B.,
Manager.

Sassoon House,
Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay.

### Bombay Widows' Pension Fund, Ltd.

(Established 1876.)
No. 23-25, Hummum Street, Fort, above Messrs Warden & Co.
Funded Capital .. Rs. 2,78,200.
Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.
Perfect economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Morality, Investigation and Valuation was entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.
The object is to make provisions for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate 30 per cent. surrender value in case the wife predeceased. Twelve months' grade if occupation is lost.
25 per cent Commission to Canvassers on First 12 months' subscription.
For details apply for a copy of Rules to:—
GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

### ULCERINE (Regd.)

Without operation, cures—Piles, Fistula, Carbuncle, Witlow, Gangreue, Boils, Foul, Ulcer, etc., on application. Instantly relieves a pin of poisonous Boils and Sores, draws out all pus magically. Even operated wounds of any extent healed in a week. It is taken also internally as best blood purifier. Cure guaranteed. Phial Re. 1-8-0 Postage extra.
Ask free booklet to—
NEW FORMULA CO., Kandi, Bengal.
Agents: J. Tirath and Co., Bunder Road, Karachi.
Kemp and Co., Charni Road Bombay.
Telegraphic Address: "Ulcer," Kandi.

### INCOME-TAX & SUPER-TAX

Statutory Statement of Accounts prepared. Audit of Books or Firms UNDERTAKEN.
B. L. Thosar, ACCOUNTANT. PUBLIC
138497, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.
Telephone No 22897.

### Glorious White Teeth

#### Are Dull Teeth Freed of Dingy Film

NOW science restores dull teeth to dazzling whiteness.

It's been found that dingy teeth come from a film that forms on teeth. A stubborn film ordinary dentifrices do not successfully remove. That's why brushing fails you.

Run your tongue across your teeth and you can feel that film now—a sort of slippery coating.

It absorbs discolorations from food, smoking, etc. It invites tooth decay, gum troubles and is the chief cause of pyorrhea because it breeds bacteria and is the basis of tartar.

Now, in a new-type dentifrice called Pepsodent, scientific combatants are found. Leading dentists widely urge it.

*Accept Pepsodent Test*

To prove results buy a tube of Pepsodent, the quality dentifrice—for sale everywhere. Or send for 10-day free test to Dept. I, Arnhold & Co., Ltd., 100 Clive St., Calcutta. 8-18-E

Based on modern research. Advised by leading dentists the world over. You will see and feel immediate results.

### A SAFE and EFFICIENT REMEDY

In all cases of Torpid Liver, Debility, Eruptions, Rheumatism, Skin Diseases, Weakness, Depression, etc., etc., is the world renowned

**WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA**

It thoroughly cleanses the blood of all impurities which accumulate, and invigorates the whole system, thus enabling you to successfully combat the many little ills which you encounter from time to time.

But it must be Wilkinson's—shun all imitations and substitutes. Every genuine bottle bears the following Trade Mark and Signature.

Thomas Wilkinson

Sole Proprietors and Manufacturers: Thomas Wilkinson Ltd. Manufacturing Chemists, 46, Southwark Street, London, S.E.1. England.

## INSURANCE.

### THE UNIVERSAL FIRE and GENERAL Insurance Company, Limited
(INCORPORATED IN INDIA.)

UNIVERSAL BUILDING, Dewasji Patel Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

FIRE, MARINE, MOTOR CAR WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION

Managing Agents:—
M. KANJI & CO.
RESPECTABLE AND INFLUENTIAL AGENTS WANTED FOR UNREPRESENTED DISTRICTS.

### NATIONAL INSURANCE
COMPANY, LIMITED.
(ESTABLISHED 1906)

HEAD OFFICE: 9, Old Court House St., Calcutta

FUNDS EXCEED Rs. 1,35,00,000

LIFE
POLICIES
LOW PREMIUMS
UNDOUBTED SECURITY
PROMPT CLAIMS SETTLEMENTS
WITH INTEREST FOR ANY UNUSUAL DELAY.

*Write for rates and particulars of special schemes for*
Children's Education or Marriage Provision.
*Bombay Branch:*—ALICE BUILDING, Hornby Road, BOMBAY.

PROGRESSIVE — PROFITABLE — MOST POPULAR
The BHARAT INSURANCE CO., LTD.
ESTD. 1896
OFFERS ALL THAT IS BEST IN LIFE INSURANCE
For particulars apply to:—
BOMBAY BRANCH, Commissariat Building, Hornby Road, BOMBAY

Sore Throat is the first sign of infectious disease.

### Sore Throat?
***Protect your Children against infection with FORMAMINT***

Take Formamint regularly yourself—then your Sore Throat will soon be cured. Give Formamint to your children too, it will protect them against the infection. Remember that your Sore Throat may be the first sign of a dangerous disease, such as Influenza, Diphtheria, Tonsillitis, etc. Protect yourself & your children by taking

At all Chemists **FORMAMINT** At all Stores
*The Germ-Killing Throat Tablet*

## CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

Fill up your WANTS here on payment of

Rupee ONE

for First Twenty Words

and

ON ANNA

For each Additional Word.

Terms:—CASH with Order.

INSTRUCTIONS.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words "Apply Box No. .... Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle", to be paid for.

Answers to Advetisements should be addressed as follows: Box Number .... Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month

### SITUATIONS VACANT

WANTED—An experienced WEAVING MASTER for an upcountry Cotton Mill, having about 1,000 looms. Salary according to qualifications. Apply to Box No. 2424, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A 33355

WANTED—CANDIDATES to qualify themselves for the Subordinate Engineering Services from the CIVIL ENGINEERING SCHOOL, LUCKNOW, through fully qualified efficient and experienced staff. The Institution is managed and maintained by the Hindu Education Society, a Registered Body, the President of which is the Ex-minister of Education in U. P. The new Session commences from January, 1930. Apply for prospectus to PRINCIPAL, CIVIL ENGINEERING SCHOOL, Lucknow. MATHURA PRASAD NAITHANI, C.E.
A R2078

WANTED.—Respectable AGENTS to sell the remaining shares of the "Bengal Dairy & Cattle Breeding Ld." on Commission basis only. Works in the Cattle Farm are going on in a most scientific method under the guidance of experienced Veterinary Surgeons, and Live Stock experts. Dividend expected on the working of this year. Particulars from the Managing Agents at:—7, Mission Row. Block "B", Calcutta.

## WANTED

Influential and energetic Agents for the sale of a limited number of shares of a tea concern of Bengal. Bengal tea shares have surprised the business world by paying a dividend of 364 p.c. For particulars please apply to Manager.

**The Bombay Share Selling Agency.**

73, Fort Street,

Opposite G. P. O.

WANTED. — UNDERWRITERS AND AGENTS on decent Commission to sell Shares of a newly started Life Insurance Company. Strong Board of Directorate composing of businessmen of vast experience. Apply to GENERAL MANAGER, Aryan Assurance Ld., 7, Mission Row, "B" Block, Calcutta.

### SITUATIONS VACANT

WANTED—Few ORGANISERS for selling Tea Garden Shares on a monthly salary of Rs. 50 plus 2-1|2 p. c. commission with future prospect. Apply to Messrs. CHATERJEE & Co., Managing Agents, Savitri Tea Co., Ltd. 3|1, Mangoe-Lane, Calcutta.

### BOOKS

WE SELL MACFADDEN'S PUBLICATIONS. Ask for price list: THE POPULAR BOOK DEPOT, Grant Road, Bombay.
T43264

SECONDHAND BOOKS—School, College and general reading books available at about half price. Books purchased inoffusil orders executed SHRI BHARAT BOOK DEPOT. Thakurdwar Corner, Bombay.
L T33265

### HOTELS.

**CALCUTTA HOTEL LIMITED.**

Mirzapore Square North, Calcutta, Premier and Largest Indian Hotel, Best arrangements, Home comforts, Family suits available. Daily charges—Rs. 10, 6, 4-8, & 3. Telegrams:—"CALHOTEL."

### PROFESSION.

N. PURUSHOTTAM, original Bombay Fortune-teller and Evil Counteracter, has retired and is observing silence for further progress. He will however help all through the post as usual if addressed with a reply envelop to N. PURUSHOTTAM, Natu's Hanuman Temple, Baroda.
(P)

### PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT Announcements, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

| | Per column inch per insertion. |
|---|---|
| 1st Insertion | Rs. 7-8-0 |
| 2nd Insertion | Rs. 5-8-0 |
| 3rd Insertion | Rs. 4-8-0 |
| 4th and Subsequent Insertion | Rs. 3-8-0 |

Mofussil Advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their Advertisements in these columns or in the classified Short Advertisement columns.

**PUBLIC NOTICE.**

The Printing Press named and styled as Messrs. G. Mahadeo and Co., situate at Kapol Nivas, Sandhurst Road, belonging to said late Ganpat Mahadeo has been legally purchased by us with all its machinery. Materials types cases, etc., It is henceforth our property and belonging to us.
JADAVJI PITAMBER THAKKAR.
2110

**NOTICE.**

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED for the posts of a PRINCIPAL and two fully qualified TEACHERS for the Durban Madressa Anjuman Islam, Durban, Natal, South Africa.

Applicants who must be proficient in the teaching of kora-neshareef, Urdu, Persian, English and Gujarati, must communicate with the undersigned fully detailing.

(a) Their qualifications, (b) previous experiences, (c) age, (d) salary required, (e) whether married or single, (f) if married, whether wife to accompany and if she is able and prepared to undertake teaching of Girl's classes.

THE SECRETARY,
Madressa Anjuman Islam,
137, Grey Street, Durban.
Natal, South Africa.
V0

### TENDERS.

**BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.**

**NOTICE.**

TENDERS for the supply of diets to the Arthur Road and Maratha Hospitals, five Maternity Homes and the Turner Sanatorium, Bhoiwada for one year, commencing from 1st March, 1930 to 28th February, 1931, will be received by the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay upto 1 p.m. (B.T.) on 16-1-1930.

The diets will be exclusive of milk.

Tenders should be sealed and superscribed "Tender for the supply of diets". They should be addressed to the Municipal Commissioner and delivered at the Chief Accountant's Office.

Forms of contract, specification etc., will be issued on payment of one Rupee to any one deputed to receive them by the undersigned, who will on application give any further information that may be required.

The names of all the partners should be mentioned in the tender.

By order of the Municipal Commissioner.
J. S. NERURKER,
Executive Health Officer.
Public Health Department,
Municipal Offices, dated 4-1-1930.
19.

**BOMBAY MUNNCIPALITY.**

**NOTICE.**

TENDERS for the supply of the following articles for one year, commencing from 1st March, 1930 to 28th February, 1931, will be received by the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay upto 1 P.M. (B.T.) on 14-1-1930.

Tender No. 1 for Ooreed, (about 45,00,000 lbs.) Gram (about 5,00,000 lbs.) bran, barley, rice, salt, oil cakes for Municipal animals.

Tender No. A1—(Alternative tender to tender No. 1) for gram (about 33,28,000 lbs.) bran (about 3,33,500 lbs.) oil cakes, rice, barley, salt for Municipal animals.

Tenders should be sent in a sealed cover addressed to the Municipal Commissioner, superscribed "Tenders for gram bran etc." and delivered at the Chief Accountant's Office Municipal Offices, Fort.

Forms of contract, specification etc., will be issued on payment of one Rupee to any one deputed to receive them, by the undersigned, who will on application, give any further information that may be required. Should a tenderer be in partnership the names of all his partners must be mentioned in the tender.

By order of the Municipal Commissioner,
J. S. NERURKER,
Executive Health Officer,
Public Health Department,
Municipal Offices, Bombay.
Dated 4-1-1930.
18.

**GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.**

TENDERS FOR THE PURCHASE OF BRASS, COPPER, LEAD, WHITE METAL, ZINC, CAST IRON WROUGHT IRON AND STEEL SCRAP, CONDEMNED BOILER SHELLS, STEEL BOILER TUBES, ETC., AND SECONDHAND SERVICEABLE STATIONARY ENGINE AND WORKSHOP MACHINERY SUCH AS SCREW CUTTING LATHES, DRILLING MACHINES PLANING MACHINES, SHAPING MACHINES, MILLING MACHINES, ETC.

THE AGENT, G. I. P. Railway, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, invites tenders for the purchase of scrap and secondnand material which can be seen at the Mechanical Shops, Parel, and the Railway's Wharf at Sewri Bunder.

2. The prescribed form of tender with conditions on which tenders will be received can be obtained from the Railway's Controller of Stores, at Parel, Bombay, on payment of Rs. 8 per copy, which amount will not be returned. Tenders must be submitted on the prescribed form, and the envelopes enclosing them must be sealed and endorsed "Tender for the purchase of Scrap and secondhand material". Tenders not complying with these conditions will not be considered.

3. Tenders will be received at the Agent's office up to 3 p.m. (S.T.) on WEDNESDAY, the 5th February 1930.

D. S. BURN,
Agent, G.I.P. Railway.
3rd January, 1930.
12

### LEGAL NOTICES.

**NOTICE OF SALE.**

—:o:—

NOTICE IS HERBY GIVEN that Bai HIRBAI widow and Administratrix of Kanji Doongersey deceased has contracted to sell the undermentioned immovable property to our client. All persons having or claiming any right, title or interest in or to the said property or any part thereof whether by way of inheritance, bequest, trust, possession, gift, sale, mortgage, charge, lien lease or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make such claims known in writing to the undersigned at their Office at 113, Esplanade Road. Fort, Bombay within 14 days from this day, otherwise the said Sale will be completed without reference to any such claims and all such claims, if any will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground with the messuage, tenement or dwelling houses standing thereon situate, lying and being at Sayparibag Road, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 613 square yards or thereabouts called Plot No. 30 on the Sauparibaug Estate of the Trustees of the Improvement Trust and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. 3|2589, Cadastral Survey No. 164|74, Parel Sewri Division and in the Books of the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under F Ward No. 587 (2) and Street No. 5 and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the North East by Plot No. 20 leased to Abdulla Noor Mahomed on or towards the South East by Service passage, on or towards the South-West by Plot No. 31 leased to Virji Poonja and Vijpal Poonja and on or towards the North west by Sauparibaug Road and which said premises are occupied by the tenants of the Mortgagor.

Dated this 6th. day of January, 1930.
ARDESIR HORMUSJI DINSHAW & CO.
Purchsers Attorneys.
21.

### AUCTION SALES.

MESSRS. BENNETT & CO.

"LOVERS OF ART."

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE OIL PAINTINGS OF EMINENT ARTISTS.

Under instructions from N. H. Moos, Esq., the Receiver appointed in Suit No. 1246 of 1927 (Hormusji vs. Abrahim Perry), Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will THIS DAY TUESDAY, the 7th instant, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), sell by Public Auction in one or separate lots at their Rooms:—

8 Art Oil Paintings of renowned painters.

The above is on view and a deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

BENNETT & CO.

MESSRS. MENESSE & CO.

AUTION SALE OF 21 BALES SAILU (OF JALNA AGENCY) COTTON.

Messrs. MENESSE & CO., will sell by public auction on Friday the 10th January 1930 at 1 p.m. (S. T.) at the Cotton Depot Sewree near the Cotton Exchange Room on account of the concerned the following damaged Cotton:

21 Bales (Sailu of Jalna Agency) Cotton belonging to Mssrs. Toyo Menka Kaisha Ld, (their own purchase).

A deposit of 25 per cent in cash will be required on the lots being knocked down.

MENESSE & CO.

**TELEGRAPHY and WIRELESS**

In order to make your life successful apply for admission to the Principal, CITY TELEGRAPH and COMMERCIAL COLLEGE, 121 B, Bowbazar St. or 4/1, Cullen Place, Howrah, or Bankipore, Nayatola, Patna. Several hundred appointments already made in State Railways, etc. through this College. The admission for the New Session begins from 2nd January 1930.

### AMUSEMENTS.

**EXCELSIOR THEATRE**

6-30 and 10 p.m.

VITAPHONE VODVIL REVUE

The First Series of the famous WARNER SHORTS That created such a sensation when first shown.

**EMPIRE THEATRE**

6-30 AND 10 P.M.

ROWINA and DANDOLO
The Continental Acrobatic Dancers,
IN A COMPLETE NEW PROGRAMME
In conjunction with
The Comedy Sensation

"GENTLEMEN PREFER BLONDES"
Featuring
RUTH TAYLOR

**THE CAPITOL**

DAILY AT 6-30 and 10 p.m

The Man of a Thousand Faces

LON CHANEY

In a remarkable new characterisation

MOCKERY

The strangest love story ever told

Free List Suspended.

**THE RIALTO**

LAMINGTON ROAD
THE LAST DAY
AT 6-30, 8-15 & 10 P.M.
The Popular Star
STEWART ROME
In the sensational murder Story
The WARE CASE

**THE NEW INDIA Assurance Company, Ltd.**

Head Office :—Esplanade Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

Chairman:—Sir Dorab J. Tata, Kt.

CAPITAL

| | |
|---|---|
| Authorized | .. Rs. 6 00 00,000 |
| Paid Up | .. Rs. 71,21,055 |
| Subscribed | .. Rs. 3,56,05,275 |
| TOTAL FUNDS. | Rs. 1,40,32,571 |

"The NEW INDIA is admitted."
"by the largest General Insurance"
"Company in India. From the"
"Capital point of view, it may"
"claim to be one of the largest"
"Insurance Companies in the"
"World."
Indian Insurance—June 1929

*Agencies available for all classes of Assurance—*
Life, Fire, Marine, Accident, Motor Car, All Risks Etc. Etc., in unrepresented parts.

WRITE FOR SAMPLE
The Charm of Indian Beauty
FUL DANANA OIL
BOMBAY

SKIN TROUBLE

ZAM-BUK Cures ECZEMA, ULCERS, BAD LEGS, CHRONIC SORES, RINGWORM, DHOBI'S ITCH, BARBER'S RASH, BOILS, PRICKLY HEAT, BRUISES, CUTS, BURNS, SCALDS, etc.

ALL sore, itching and inflamed conditions of the skin can be quickly soothed and healed by gentle applications of Zam-Buk. Eczema, psoriasis, prickly heat, ringworm, and other distressing skin complaints that defy all other treatment soon yield to Zam-Buk. It is the proved conqueror of obstinate disease.

The extraordinary soothing and curative power of Zam-Buk is due to its high refinement and rare herbal origin. Zam-Buk exercises its unique purifying and healing action in tissues far *below* the skin as well as on the surface.

There are also valuable antiseptic properties in Zam-Buk which kill and exclude poison germs. When Zam-Buk has drawn out all corruption from a wound or sore, it grows new healthy skin.

Zam-Buk is guaranteed FREE FROM ANIMAL FATS and mineral drugs. Unlike coarse ointments, Zam-Buk cannot clog-up the pores or corrode the skin.

CHRONIC ULCERS.
"I suffered with running ulcers on both legs. Whilst my case was in doctors hands there was no improvement. After the first applications of Zam-Buk I felt its soothing influence. Zam-Buk drew all corruption out of the deep ulcers and grew new healthy skin." Mr W. Rajo, San Thome, Madras, India.

FIERY ECZEMA.
"My hands and arms were one solid mass of eczema. For over fourteen months I endured the terrible fiery torment. Of all the treatments I tried Zam-Buk alone proved wonderfully soothing and healing and quickly cured the disease." Mrs. E. Sparg Folly Lane, St. Albans, Eng.

PRICKLY HEAT.
"I had a severe attack of prickly heat and it was impossible to keep my hands off the burning patches. The soothing and healing influence of Zam-Buk was amazing. All trace of eruption was soon gone." Mrs. E. Cook, Kennedy Terrace, Brisbane, Aust.

Heal It With
Zam-Buk

Chemists and medicine dealers everywhere sell Zam-Buk at Re. One a box or Rs. 2-4 family size. Agents:—Messrs. Smith, Stanistreet & Co., Ltd., Entally, Calcutta; Kemp & Co., Ltd., Sharni Rd., Bombay; Dutha & Co., China Bazaar Rd., Madras; Shahani & Co., Karachi, etc.
I.Z 1164.

Stimulation, Protection,
and a face powder which clings

Stimulating and invigorating to the pores, Icilma Cream gives perfect protection to the skin against heat, wind, time, and is the ideal base for Face Powder. The delicately fragrant Icilma Face Powder clings perfectly and does not clog the pores.

VANISHING CREAM.
Icilma Cream is the lightest, most refreshing cream in the world, and is guaranteed to contain the unique Natural Spring Water from Algeria. In choice of two perfumes, Bouquet or Magnolia.

FACE POWDER.
Icilma Powder really clings, despite the effects of heat or moisture. Perfumed subtly with the rarest of floral essences, and packed in a delightful box. Two shades, Naturelle and Crème.

Icilma
CREAM and FACE POWDER

## BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

—:o:—

TO-DAY.

Red Cross Public Meeting, Sir C. J. Hall, 6 p.m., Lady Sykes presiding.

WEDNESDAY, January 8.

"Building a Better City" series of Lectures: Mr. M. R. Jayakar on "Communal Groups in the City", Nagpada Neighbourhood House, 6 p.m.

Dr. Dhanjibhai Mehta's Red Cross Lecture at Y.M.C.A. Proctor Branch, Byculla, 9 p.m.

NOTICE TO JURYMEN.—Special Jurors' attention is drawn to the notice appearing in the Public Notifications Column.

—:o:—

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.—Wall calendars for 1930 from The Tamil Nadu Ayurvedic Pharmacy Ltd., Madras.

A wall calender for 1930 issued by Dastoor's Shorthand Typewriting Institute, Bombay.

We have received from Messrs. Moosaji Adamji Contractor, Bombay, a wall calendar for 1930.

### INDIAN RED CROSS SOCIETY.

—:o:—

Under the auspices of the Bombay Branch of the Indian Red Cross Society a public meeting will be held to-day (Tuesday) at 6 p.m. (S. T.) at the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall. Lady Sykes will preside.

### UNIVERSITY LECTURES ON GUJARATI LITERATURE.

—:o:—

Mr. N. B. Divatia, B.A. Lecturer in Gujarati, Elphinstone College, will deliver Lecture I of his course of Thakkar Vassonji Madhavji Lectures on Gujarati Literature in the University Convocation Hall, University Gardens, to-day (Tuesday) at 5/30 p.m. The following is the subject of the Lecture and the Lecture is open to the public:—"Introductory: What is Literature? Its genesis and connection with the life of the people: Has Gujarati any Literature? Dual influence on Modern Gujarati Literature, that of English and of Sanskrit: Does it result in mere imitation? Answer, supported by illustrations." Diwan Bahadur Krishnalal M. Jhaveri has kindly consented to preside.

### "LAHORE-CONGRESS' MESSAGE."

—:o:—

Under the auspices of Vile Parle Congress Committee, a public meeting will be held to-day (Tuesday) at 9 p.m. in the Vile Parle Rashtriya Shala Hall, when the delegates who have returned from Lahore will address the meeting on Lahore Congress, its message and impressions.

### SRI GURU SINGH SABHA.

—:o:—

To celebrate the birthday anniversary of Sri Guru Govind Singhjee Maharaj, a Public Meeting will be held at Marwadi Vidyalaya Hall, Sandhurst Road at 5-30 p.m. to-day (Tuesday), under the auspices of Sri Guru Singh Sabha Bombay.

### STEAMER MOVEMENT.

The O. S. K. Steamer "Sumatra Maru" left Colombo for Bombay on the 3rd January and is due to arrive in Bombay in the morning of Tuesday the 7th January.

The outward P. & O. Mail Steamer "Ranchi" with the Mails from London of 26th ultimo arrived at Aden at 2 P.M. on the 5th instant and left there at 6-30 P.M. the same day.

In ordinary course she should arrive in Bombay at 6 A.M. on Friday the 10th instant.

The outward P. & O. Mail Steamer "Macedonia" with Mails from London of 2nd instant left Marseilles at 3 P.M. on the 4th instant.

The B. I. s.s. "Domala" which left Bombay on the 23rd ultimo arrived Port Said on the morning of the 4th instant and left there the same afternoon.

The P. and O. mail steamer "Kaiser-I-Hind" with the mails from Bombay of the 28th ultimo arrived at Port Said at 5 p.m. on the 5th instant and left there at mid-night the same day.

### GURU GOVIND SINGH'S BIRTHDAY ANNIVERSARY.

A public meeting will be held in honour of the birthday anniversary of Sri Guru Govind Singhji Maharaj at 5-0 p.m. to-day (Tuesday) at Marwadi Vidyalaya Hall, Sandhurst Road. Mr. M. N. Talpade, Advocate, will preside on the occasion.

### CURRENCY DEPT. ACCOUNTS.

The following is an abstract of the accounts of the Currency Department on 31 Dec. 1929.

(In thousands of rupees).

| | |
|---|---|
| Notes in circulation | 179.40.84 |
| Reserve—coin and bullion:— | |
| In India.— | |
| Silver coin | 103.77.41 |
| Gold bullion | 32.22.35 |
| Silver bullion | 4.27.66 |
| Securities (purchase price).— | |
| In India | 37,32,85 |
| In England | 1.80.57 |

## CASHIER AND ACCOUNTANT EACH GETS TWO YEARS' JAIL.

—:o:—

### Criminal Breach Of Trust Proved.

Mr. D. N. D. Khandalawalla Presidency Magistrate, Third Court, Bombay sentenced Bapulal Jagjivan and Lalji Natha cashier and accountant respectively of the firm of Morarji Kanji, who were charged with criminal breach of trust, in respect of various sums amounting to Rs. 65,000 to two years' rigorous imprisonment and to pay a fine of Rs. 1,000 each and in default to undergo a further term of imprisonment for three months.

The complainant is a cloth merchant carrying on a large scale business in the name of Amersy Kanji, and was also a selling agent for the Apollo, Elphinstone and David Mills. In April 1928 he gave up his agency for the Apollo and David Mills. Shortly after the accounts were ordered to be closed and the first accused was asked to submit a detailed account of business showing the proper balance. The accused put off submitting the account on the plea that it was not ready. A few months after this the complainant went to Poona. At this time the first accused sent to the complainant four accounts, which were written by the second accused. As they were not satisfactory, the complainant wrote to him to keep a fuller account ready, when he came down to Bombay. The accused having again failed to satisfy him, a complaint was lodged.

Both accused pleaded "not guilty." His Worship, however, on considering the evidence placed before him, held them guilty. He took a serious view of the case, the amount misappropriated being very large and sentenced the accused as above.

Mr. Thakor and Rao Bahadur Chunilal Setalvad defended both accused. Mr. H. B. Spencer conducted the prosecution.

## POSED AS A C. I. D. MAN.

—:o:—

### Cheating Two Boys.

The story of how two boys were induced to part with their money by a Mahomedan who posed as a C.I.D. officer was told before Mr. D. N. D. Khandalawalla, Presidency Magistrate, Third Court, on Monday, when Sergeant Kilbourne placed Abdul Gafoor Ismail on a remand application.

It alleged that the suspect Gafoor went to the Colaba Railway Station at about 8-15 p.m. on Sunday for some unknown reason and after waiting there for some time came out followed by two boys. He had a conversation with them in the course of which he demanded them of their names stating that he was a C.I.D. officer. The three walked along toward the tram line and bounded a tram-car proceeding towards the Prince of Wales Museum. One of the boys took out a ten rupee note and asked the conductor for a change. The accused who overheard the boy's words approached the boy and asked him how much he had on his person. It is alleged that he snatched away the ten rupee note which he held towards the conductor as well as another ten rupee note and a packet of cigarettes from his pocket. After reaching the Museum, it is stated the three alighed from the tram car and walked along for a few moments when the accused tried to escape by getting into a gharry. A sikh who happend to be passing by, apprehended him when the amount and the packet of cigarettes were alleged to have been recovered from him. The man immediately marched to the Colaba Police Station and arrested.

The accused was remanded till January 13.

## DIED ON OPERATION TABLE.

—:o:—

### Cama Hospital Tragedy.

A sensation was caused in Cama Hospital on Monday when a woman patient died on the operation table.

It appears that one Girjabai was removed to the above Hospital as she was suffering from abdomenal trouble and when she was being operated upon she died on the operation table on Monday.

An inquest was held on her body by the City Coroner when Dr. Miss Jherad, Medical Officer in charge of the Cama Hospital deposed that the deceased was brought to the Hospital on 17th December. Two days ago she suspected that Girjabai was pregnant and an opertaion was necessary. Both the patient and her husband consented to the operation. While she was examined and the Doctor found her heart and lungs quite sound. Anasthsia was given to her but after sometime she stopped breathing. In her opinion death was due to heart failure.

The jury returned a verdict of death due to heart failure while she was under special injection The jury was satisfied that the Lady Doctors in Hospital had taken all the necessary precautionary measures preliminary to an operation.

## PARSI LADY MURDERED.

—:o:—

### Christain Servant On Trial.

At the Criminal Sessions of the High Court, before Mr. Justice Madgaoker and a common jury, one Kirobeno Menezes, a Christian youth aged 30, was put up on a charge of murder.

The accused was a servant in the employ of Mrs. Kateli, a Parsi lady residing at Peddar Road. On 11th October last, her family doctor visited her when she was in her usual health. Later at about 5 p.m., another visitor found Mrs. Kateli lying dead with serious wounds. A sum of Rs. 4,000 which was known to be in possession of Mrs. Kateli's was missing, and at the same time, the accused also had made himself scarce. The police, after investigation, traced the accused at Tardeo and recovered from him Rs. 2,000 in currency notes which were blood-stained. The remaining amount was also recovered from another place pointed out by the accused.

The case is proceeding.

## RANADIVE CASE APPEAL.

—:o:—

### High Court Refuses Bail.

An appeal filed by B. T. Ranadive, Editor of the "G. I. P. Railwayman." and a labour leader, against the order of the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Bombay, convicting him of a charge of sedition and sentencing him to one year's rigorous imprisonment, was admitted by the Hon. Mr. Justice Mirza and the Hon. Mr. Justice Broomfield on the appellate side of the Bombay High Court on Monday.

Mr. F. S. Talyarkhan, who appeared for Ranadive, also applied for bail, but their Lordships rejected the application.

## HIGH COURT RE-OPENS.

—:o:—

The High Court reopened on Monday after the Christmas holidays when all the Courts resumed work as usual. The two criminal sessions presided over by Mr. Justice Kenneth Kemp and Mr. Justice Madgaoker are also sitting simultaneously.

Sir Thomas Strangman, the well known Barrister, who had been away for a long time has now returned and has resumed practice at the High Court.

### Commander Kenworthy Invited By States People

—:o:—

Mr. Amritlal Sheth, Editor, "Sanrastra" had despatched the following wire to Commander Kenworthy, M.P., at Jamnagar.

"On behalf of people of Kathiawad States I a bonafide inhabitant of Limbdi State and member of Working Committee of All-India States Peoples' Conference beg to invite you as Kathiawad State Peoples' Guest in my head-quarters at Ranpur on any date convenient to you after 9 instant with a view to show you the real conditions in which people of States are living. I will accompany you on a flying visit to villages of principal States and place before you facts and figures to convince you of enormity of personal rule of Princes. Will arrange this tour according to time you spare. Hope as one who comes to see things as impartial observer you will accept this invitation. Kindly wire reply Ranpur.

## STOP PRESS

### WORLD'S BATTING RECORD.

—:o:—

LONDON, Jan. 6.

Sydney.— World's cricket batting record has been established by Don Bradman who made 452 not out) playing for New South Wales against Queensland in Sheffield Shield match.—Reuter.

LONDON, Jan. 6.

Melbourne.—Capt. Honourable Hugh Grosvenor and two companions were killed as result of flying boat in which they were travelling nosediving in Port Phillip Bay. Grosvenor was aide-de-camp to Governor of South Australia Sir Alexander Hore-Ruthven.—Reuter.

# POONA DAY BY DAY.

## INDEPENDENCE PROPAGANDA.

(From Our Correspondent.)

POONA, Jan. 5.

Since the Lahore Congress, the Independence school in Poona has begun very active propaganda for Independence. It is holding meetings on the Shanwar Wada grounds and in the Budhwar Bag alternately. The Independencewallas held two meetings, both under the presidentship of Professor Javadekar of the Tilak Maha Vidyalaya. The first meeting was addressed by Mr. G. N. Kanitkar and the second by him and by Mr. N. V. Gadgil. The speakers hailed the Lahore Congress resolutions with joy. Mr. Gadgil said that the Congress had laid down only two kinds of work for Congressmen to do. One was the boycott of Legislatures and the other was Khadi. He urged upon the people to prepare themselves for the coming Independence

WOMEN'S UPLIFT.

In view of the All-India Women's Conference to be held in Bombay, Miss. Balutai Khare, P. A. of the Indian Women's University, and Superintendent of the Kanya Shala, has written two articles on the subject in the local "Moderate" daily. In them, she says that in the Vedic times Indian women were fully free and that they had shown commandable abilities on the battle-field as well as in the field of learning. She has quoted the French author Paul Bert who says: "If you educate a boy, you educate a single individual. If you educate a girl, you train up a whole family and it is, therefore, worth while to put oneself at greater expense for education for girls than it is for boys." She claims for women not Dominion Status but "Domestic Status". In the times of the Smritikaras the status of women was lowered. She advances some reasons for this sudden lowering; women must have been too much educated and their refusal of marriage must have told upon the population. The women must have been confined to the household and put under the rigours of Manu's code. Now, of course, custom has become tyrant and the position of Indian women has been confirmed. She stresses an all-round development of Indian womanhood. Some more articles are yet to appear.

SMALL-POX.

The epidemic has increased latterly. The daily deaths due to the disease have gone up to more than ten and twelve. Even elderly persons are being attacked and victimised. The Municipality has made fairly good arrangements for vaccination and even in schools children are being compulsorily vaccinated.

## MUSICAL ATTRACTION AT EXCELSIOR.

—:o:—

### Popular "Warner Short" Revived For Four Days.

From Tuesday to Friday this week, Messrs. Madan Theatres Ltd. will put on the programme at the Excelsior Theatre the first series of Vitaphone Vaudvil Revue, comprising eight short singing and talking films.

This arrangement in response to a general desire among the threatre-going public who greatly appreciated and enjoyed the unique, entertainment provided by this programme when it was first shown in Bombay some months ago. Warner Brothers, who are the pioneers in the talklogue and the musical numbers some more series of a similar programme but none of them has achieved the success and popularity of the first series which has been acclaimed as of outstanding merit by reason of the high quality of the various items and the fact that everything in the dialogue and the musical numbers could be heard and understood with the utmost distinctness.

The programme consists of 8 short "talkies", each complete in itself. Two of these are interesting playlets, one being a trenchant satire on the "Society Women". The remaining items of the programme present some of the famous musicians and Vaudeaille artistes of America in their popular numbers. The Arnaut Brothers, make up and chirping of the feathered species give a remarkable imitation of "Two Loving Birds". An excellent piece of classical singing is given by Giovanni Martinelli, the famous tenor of the Metropolitan Co., is heard with his glorious voice in a recital of "Vestila Giubba" from the Italinn Opera "Pagliacci." The famous soprano Miss Anna Case, also appears in a marvellous efforts of singing and Spanish dance with chorus. Some fine instrumental music is provided by Abe Lyman's Orchestra, and Dick Rich and his Synco-Symphonists. Along with this musical programme are also included the Pathe Gazette and the Fox Movietone News.

### Variety Entertainment At Dadar.

—:o:—

A Correspondent writes:—

On Sunday 29th, under the auspices of the "Ban-Tar. Club" the Christian children of Dadar had a gala evening, the programme consisting of various items of sports, distribution of X'Mas toys by Father Christmas to the children, followed by a variety entertainment consisting of Comic songs and two English Sketches entitled "WHO DIED FIRST" and "THE LAWYER'S CLERK" which were very well rendered by the young boys.

### BANK OF BARODA LTD.

The net profit of the Bank of Baroda Ltd., for the year ended 31st December 1929 subject to audit, including the sum of Rs. 37,962-13-4 brought forward amounts to Rs. 4,32,661-11-5. An ad-interim dividend at the rate of 10 per cent. p. a. was paid for the half year ended 30th June 1929 which absorbed Rs. 1,50,000. The Directors now propose to pay a final dividend for the half year ended 31st December 1929 at the rate of 10 per cent. p. a. and to transfer Rs. 50,000 to Reserve Fund raising that fund to Rs. 24,00,000.

Lady Sykes attended the Children's Fancy Dress Carnival in aid of the Red Cross Society on Monday the 6th January.

## AMERICAN MISSION SCHOOL FOR BLIND.

—:o:—

### An Appeal.

Mr. A. B. Chothia writes:—

Few persons in Bombay are aware of the existence of a splendid home for the blind, popularly known as Miss Millard's school for the blind, sheltering and educating over sixty blind young inmates of both sexes. This institute is situated at Dadar, next to the Tata mills and is largely maintained by the funds from American Missions and by small donations of charitably inclined persons in Bombay. The school is a 'pucca' built stone structure, with a fairly large compound, and the young blind inmates are taught music, canework, etc., as well as reading and writing by Brail system. The inmates are treated with sympathy and kindness.

But I regret to write that the funds at their disposal at present are at an extremely low ebb and consequently the unfortunate blind inmates have to bear rather severe cold as best as they can for want of blankets in this cold weather.

May I therefore appeal to the Bombay public to help this richly deserving institute by their contributions, large or however small, and also by sending a few warm or even cotton blankets as early as possible to the kind Lady Superintendent in charge of this splendid home? The blessings of the blind are many-fold.

4) Baboolnath Road.
Jan. 5.

## MUSLIM FEELING HURT.

—:o:—

### Memon Merchants' Protest.

At a public meeting of Memon merchants of Bantwa held at the Memon Merchants' Association Hall 50, Chackla Street yesterday under the presidentship of Seth Saheb Abdul Kareem Hajt Jan Mohammed the following resolutions were passed:—

1. This meeting strongly protests against the abusive and very offensive writing published in the Gujrati Newspaper "Hindu" of Surat of the 8th December 1929 on page 9 column 3, in which the writer says that Holy Quraan is a "Haramkhor book" meaning (villainous and unlawful) and records its dislike and condemnation against it.

2. This meeting requests the Collector of Surat and through him the Governor of Bombay forthwith to take steps under the Indian Penal Code against the writer of this statement.

3. This meeting asks the Hindoo leaders and Mahasabhawallas who are proud of peace and goodwill between the Hindu-Moslem communities of India to watch this propaganda of creating ill-feeling dislike, and strong aversion by Hindoos and to stop this if they dream of the Moslem-Hindoo unity at such a critical time.

### Budge Budge Merchant's House Raided.

—:o:—

CALCUTTA, Jan. 6.

One person was seriously injured and booty worth a few thousand rupees was taken as a result of a raid by a gang of armed dacoits on the house of a merchant in Budge Budge early this morning, the injured person being Mr. Debendranath Bose, Assistant Headmaster of a local High School, who obstructed the gang with a number of others who promptly responded to the call for assistance. Mr. Bose received a gaping wound on his head and is lying in a serious condition in the Medical College Hospital.—A. P.

CARNIVAL ASSORTED

A most attractive assortment of dainty biscuits for afternoon tea, etc.

Macaroons, wafers, cream sandwiches, shortcakes, etc; rich, sweet, delicious—and packed in a fancy tin that retains their exquisite flavour.

Huntley and Palmers the makers of many old favourites have in "Carnival Assorted" another winner of public esteem.

Huntley & Palmers

BY APPOINTMENT

Representatives For India:—JOHN S. ELMORE, POST BOX 787, BOMBAY. POST BOX 522, CALCUTTA 47, VICTORIA ROAD, KARACHI.

DRINK MALABATI TEA.


## THANA DISTRICT AGRICULTURAL SHOW.

—:o:—

### Meeting Of Executive Committee.

The General Secretary of the Thana District Agricultural Show writes:—

The Executive Committee appointed for the Thana District Agricultural Show to be held at Bordi in March 1930 met during the last week at Bordi in the High School Hall. Mr. M. D. Bhat, Collector of Thana, presided. Nearly all the members of the Executive Committee were present. After the minutes of the last meeting were read, the report of the work done in connection with the Show during the month of December was read be the general Secretary, and it was passed along with the statement of receipts and expenditure.

It was decided to invite the Kandiwali Gorakshaka Mandali to hold their Annual Cattle Show at Bordi along with the Exhibition, and also to invite the Baby and Health Week Association to organise a special section at the time of the Show. The President was requested to approach the authorities of the B. B. & C. I. and the G. I. P. Railways to give some concession in the freight and passenger fares from certain places during the period of the Show.

Some of the members present offered donations for some special prizes at the show and Rs. 257 were collected on the spot. The meeting terminated with a vote of thanks to the President. The next meeting of the Executive Committee will be held in the first week of February.

### Maratha Educational Conference.

—:o:—

Mr. R. A. Gole who has been elected Hon. General Secretary of the Maratha Educational Conference writes:

"I most earnestly thank my Maratha brethren for having done me the honour of electing me General Secretary of the Maratha Educational conference. I hereby give them the assurance that I shall put forth every effort to discharge the duties that devolve upon me satisfacorily, and in fulfilling this momentous task, I earnestly seek co-operation from my Maratha brethren. So long as the great responsibility of this important office lie heavy on my shoulders, my brethren should not expect me to work for any individual institution or take active part in any other movemnt."

## PALESTINE DISORDERS.

—:o:—

### Shaw Commission Back Home.

LONDON, Jan. 5.

Rugby.—Members of the Shaw Commission of Enquiry into the causes of the recent disorders between Jews and Arabs in Palestine returned to London yesterday. The Commission sat six hours a day and six hours every week for nine weeks in Palestine, hearing a great volume of evidence. A few more witnesses will be heard in London and the report will probably be presented in the next few weeks.—B. O. W.

## Latest Cotton Prices.

—:o:—

(Through Cotton Telegraph Information Service, Ismail Building, Hornby Road, Bombay).

### NEW YORK MARKET.

MAY.

New York, Jan. 6.

| | |
|---|---|
| Previous closing rate | 17.34 |
| To-day's opening rate | 17.38 |
| Difference | plus .04 |
| To-day's closing rate | 17.25 |
| Difference | —.09 |

EXPECTATIONS.

Broach Expectation Rs. 298 0 0

### LIVERPOOL MARKET.

—:o:—

MAY.

Liverpool, Jan. 6.

| | |
|---|---|
| Previous closing rate | 9.28 |
| To-day's opening rate | 9.24 |
| Difference | —.04 |
| To-day's closing rate | 9.25 |
| Difference | —.03 |

### LONDON SILVER MARKET.

—:o:—

London, Jan. 6.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Silver Ready | 20 | 9 | 0 |
| Lower | 0 | 5 | 0 |
| Silver Forward | 20 | 5 | 0 |
| Lower | 0 | 6 | 0 |

Tone of Market:—India and China sold.

### BOMBAY PRICES.

Bombay, Jan. 6.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1st Settlement | 48 | 0 | 0 |
| 2nd Settlement | 47 | 1 | 0 |
| 3rd Settlement | 46 | 14 | 0 |

**Let your Body and Brain Be Refreshed**

by using
ZANDU'S
**Draksha-Asava**

Mridvikarishta-Sharangdhar M. Ch. 10.

A Delicious and Remarkable Remedy

Why Remain Fatigued and Depressed? Why not try from to-day?

That Acts At Once

ZANDU'S
**Draksha-Asava**

The Well-known Body and Brain Refresher

Avoid Substitutes

ZANDU
Pharmaceutical Works Limited.
Sayani Road, BOMBAY 14

Selling Depot: Old Bhatia Mahajanwadi Kalbadevi, BOMBAY 2

½ lb. As 13. ¼ lb. Rs. 1-8 1 lb. Rs. 2



**5 ADVANTAGES OF RAWLPLUGS**

1. An absolutely firm fixing.
2. Great saving of Time and Trouble.
3. No damage to walls or decorations.
4. Rawlplugs can be used in any material.
5. Rawlplugs are made in all sizes to suit any size screw.

Apply for sample set to-day for Re. 1-4 from

**H. I. DIXON & Co., Ltd.**
structural and Sanitary Engineers
Sole Agents for Rawlplugs for Bombay Presidency and the Punjab.
15A, Elphinstone Circle, Fort, Bombay.



**BOMBAY CHRONICLE.**

SCHEDULE OF RATES FOR SUBSCRIPTION.

DAILY EDITION.

| | Local Rs. a. | Mofussil Rs. a. |
|---|---|---|
| Yearly ... | 25 0 | 30 0 |
| Half-Yearly. | 12 8 | 15 0 |
| Quarterly ... | 6 4 | 7 8 |
| Monthly ... | 2 2 | 2 8 |

SINGLE COPY
**ONE ANNA**

Subscription to Foreign Countries will be Rs. 50 per year.

SUNDAY EDITION

| | Local | Mofussil |
|---|---|---|
| Yearly | Rs. 6-0 | Rs. 8-0 |
| Half-Yearly. | Rs. 3-8 | Rs. 4-8 |

Foreign Rs. 10 per year.

SINGLE COPY
**TWO ANNAS.**

PAYMENT STRICTLY IN ADVANCE.



**F.I.S.A., F.C.R.A., C.A.I.B., L.C.C., & D. Com. (I. M. C.) ENROLMENTS**

daily made for the above Courses at

**Batliboi's**

**Accountancy Training Institute**

Free advice as to selection of Course.

Ask any Commerce Student before joining.

Write or call for Free Prospectus giving detailed information as to Courses and Fees.

YUSUF BUILDING,
Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay.



*THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE*

TUESDAY JANUARY 7, 1930.


## PLEA FOR NATIONALISM.

—:o:—

Maulana Abul Kalam Azad and Dr. Ansari, President and Vice-President respectively of the All-India Nationalist Muslim Party, have jointly issued a stirring appeal on behalf of their Party, calling upon Muslims to throw themselves into the national arena for the struggle for independence. The Party has set before itself the following laudable aims: (1) "to promote among Mussulmans the spirit of nationalism, to develop a mentality above communalism and inspire into them greater confidence in national ideals; (2) to induce Mussulmans to take their proper share in the national struggle; (3) to create such relations between the majority and the minority communities as would lead the former to consider the rights of minorities in a spirit of broad-minded patriotism and the latter to consider their duties in that of true nationalism." It is in pursuance of these worthy aims, formulated at Lahore immediately after the Congress session, that the Party has published the appeal in question; and we earnestly hope it will find ready and ample response to the appeal. "The struggle for purna Swaraj", says the appeal, "having been launched, the question of the ultimate reward has receded, as it ought to have receded, into the background; for in the midst of the campaign, the question of rights however just, becomes irrelevant if not ungraceful. The situation arising out of the Lahore decision, therefore, clearly demands that the scramble for rights must yield place to the duty of fighting for freedom." These are noble words and deserve serious consideration from communalists of every faith in India who have so far been wrangling about rights. Minority rights must and will be respected in free India. But there can be no true rights either for the minorities or the majority when the whole nation is under subjection. Rights must be fought for and won before they can be distributed, and now is the time for all to fight for their common right of freedom. The lead given by the Muslim Nationalists may well be followed by the Nationalists among Hindus and Sikhs and other communities. They will no doubt be warmly supported by non-communal bodies like the Congress. The Liberals too, if they mean any business beyond making representations to Government and waiting for Dominion Status to fall into their laps, may also help in the task of rallying all Nationalists to combat and destroy communalism.

The Lahore Congress, having revoked its support to the incomplete communal settlement in the Nehru Report, has given a general assurance to all minorities that no solution of the communal question "in any future Constitution will be acceptable to the Congress that does not give full satisfaction to the parties concerned." The Congress resolution states at the same time that "in an independent India communal questions can only be solved on strictly national lines." Evidently, what the Congress expects is that the very struggle for Swaraj will rouse throughout the country such a wholesome and robust spirit of nationalism that the communal question will cease to be the formidable affair that it now is. We have not the least doubt that the earnest pursuit of the constructive programme and the self-sacrifice of civil resistants will arouse a strong nationalist feeling in the country. When, for instance, an army of volunteers, say, of the majority community work for poor Muslim spinners and weavers or the so-called untouchables, their self-sacrificing service cannot but be an effective appeal for inter-communal goodwill. The poor and the downtrodden of any community will be more attached to their helpers of any community than to their own communalist politicians, only wrangling for posts and privileges for the few. Extensive and intensive national service, such as the constructive programme, requires is one of the best solvents of narrow communal prejudices. We feel confident that the Working Committee of the Congress will not rest content with the resolution the Congress has passed with regard to the communal problem. Though it is just at present inexpedient to discuss specific and detailed plans of adjusting communal claims, the Committee will, we hope, devise every means possible to rouse the feeling of nationalism throughout the country.

## THE SHIPPING CONFERENCE.

—:o:—

We are not surprised at the failure of the Shipping Conference presided over by no less a person than the Viceroy. The history of Mr. Haji's Bill is not unknown to the public. The appointment of the Mercantile Marine Committee, the publication of their report, the support given by the majority to the demands of the Indian people, the shelving of this report by Government for a considerable time, the agitation in the country, the persistent and untiring efforts by Mr. Haji to move the legislature and the ultimate partial success he secured in getting the principle of the Bill accepted by the Assembly are all incidents which the public can never forget. Mr. Haji's Bill raised a regular storm of opposition from the vested interests. The British shipping interests in this country are powerful, so powerful in fact that it is to be doubted whether any cabinet, least of all the present Labour Cabinet, will dare to offend them or to encounter to their desires. When Mr. Haji's Bill came up for a second reading before the Assembly, the Member for Commerce suggested that a Conference might well be held of representatives of both the conflicting interests under the presidentship of the Viceroy. In fact this suggestion emanated from the Viceroy himself and credit must be given to him for the statesmanship and far-sightedness with which he conceived the idea of a Shipping Conference. He could not help perceiving that the two conflicting interests, if left alone to themselves, could never come together and also that the Bill of Mr. Haji while it afforded a good ground for a conference would not be supported by representatives of the vested interests. Unfortunately, the vested interests are too powerful even for such Conference and the fears we entertained have been sadly realised. The information from Delhi is that the Conference has proved a failure and that the parties assembled could not find a common ground for them to meet.

The fundamental question was the elimination, albeit gradual, of British shipping from the coastal waters and its substitution by Indian shipping. All the other questions like deferred rebate and the like were merely subsidiary and were not to be regarded seriously unless there was unanimity with regard to the reservation of the coasting trade. Mr. Haji's Bill provided for the proposed elimination in a period of five years. The British shipping interests could have asked for an extension of this period to, say, ten years and suggested the method of reduction. All this could have been regarded as perfectly 'bonafide' criticism of the measure. When, however, Sir Arthur Froom suggested, if the report be true, that one British ship could be purchased by the Indian shipping interests every year, the Conference could not go on any longer. The suggestion was worthy of the interests which have exploited Indian trade and industries for several decades past, but a Conference, which is attended by one party at least with the definite desire not to part with its rights and privileges to the slightest extent, cannot prove a success notwithstanding the honest desire of the Viceroy to arrive at an amicable understanding. Whether British ships are to be purchased or not should be left to be decided by the Indian shipping concerns later on. The Conference like the Bill should only decide as to the best method of reducing the British shipping and substituting Indian shipping in its place. With the failure of the Conference attention is concentrated on Mr. Haji's Bill which has to pass the Assembly. With the resignations of Congress members from the Assembly the issue may appear to be doubtful, though we feel sure that the Assembly as it is constituted to-day will pass it by a large majority.

## HONEST PEOPLE!

—:o:—

Earl Russell, Under-Secretary of State for India in the MacDonald Government, is pained and surprised over the Lahore Congress decisions. He certifies the Labour Party to be honest people. These honest men are loud in their declaration that their "objective" is "self-government" for India. But the moment Indians ask them when and how they propose to carry out the "objective," their leaders regard the question as rank impertinence. Is not "Dominion Status" "implicit" in the declaration of 1917 and are not the benign MacDonald Government taking a step, a great step, forward by asking Indian leaders to meet them in a Round Table Conference—and have more talk about it? "Friends of India in Britain" consider that this should satisfy the Indian people and according to Earl Russell these kind 'friends deplore the declaration by the Lahore Congress that independence is India's goal. It is good that a member of the MacDonald Cabinet should disillusion Indians. It clears the air. Earl Russell foundly declares that "Dominion Status is not possible at the moment and will not be for a long time." Here is a broad hint for our Liberal friends who are jubilant over the prospect of a Round Table Conference and are anxious to participate in it, without imposing any conditions. Lord Morley once virtually declared that he could not conceive of parliamentary government for India for centuries to come. Earl Russell, although he belongs to a political party in Britain, which plumes itself on its "broader" outlook in regard to India, says in effect the same thing. When shall we in India realise the significance of this united front amongst all political parties in Britain over the question of holding India 'in bondage'?

## NOT INTERESTED.

—:o:—

At the resumed session of the Hague Conference a cordial agreement is reported to have been arrived at between Britain and France regarding the application of the Young Plan. To the German Finance Minister, Herr Moedenhauer, Mr. Snowden said after the conclusion of the private session of the Conference that Britain was "not interested" in the question of sanctions in case of Germany's default, a matter of urgent interest to the German Government, which has to make the heavy financial arrangements to satisfy the new conditions imposed by the Young Plan. Britain may not be interested, but France is and the Tardieu administration can be expected to raise a storm of protest if the question of sanctions is not dealt with satisfactorily. The Conference has still a lot of uphill work to get through.

# FISHERIES IN INDIA.

## A PROFEITABLE NEW ENTERPRISE.

(By KHAN BAHADUR JACOB B. ISRAEL.)

I have always pointed out that in starting industries we do not pay prime attention to material available in India itself out of which world industries can be promoted. We see what comes from outside, send for the raw material from distances of thousands of miles, copy the articles and in the end we find that we cannot bear competition. Such is proving to be the fate of our iron and glass manufactures and several similar other industries. They are moreover started in the interior of the country far away from sea ports. Transport of material by railway proves costly and prohibitive, no profits are earned, and from year to year the Directors have to dole out sorry tales of misfortunes to shareholders too docile in India to demand a vindication of their rights. Luckily the Managing Agents do seem to manage to prosper in spite of depression, but, the country is where it was.

**VERY SUSTAINING DIET. ... ...**

I propose in this article to point out and discuss an indigenous industry which, if attended to, will bring in much internal and external trade and great wealth, strength, and comfort to the country. It is neglected just the same as Agriculture. It is fishery and fishing. Had agriculture and fishery received the practical attention they needed from the intelligentsia of the country India would have been by this time far different in condition. A great deal of worry would have been saved to the taxed brains of our humanly anxious philosophers of birth control. What an important factor fish is in our food supply one can easily see by a causal visit to the Crawford Market or Null Bazaar in Bombay. Science has proved that fish is a most sustaining human diet. It supplies both strength as well as intelligence. It is cheaper than other equally strengthening diets and there are varieties suitable for the highest as well as the lowest in means. The most intelligent and enterprising population of India belongs to its fish supplying sea coasts and river sides and still our fish industry is now as primitive as it was centuries ago and is confined to a class assigned to it by a rigorous caste system and considered lower than many other classes equally important. We are keeping it as backward as agriculturists and then wonder why we are poor and unhappy in India.

**AN EXPERT NECESSARY.**

In our present awakened condition in national economics fishery requires as much attention as agriculture or any other industry essential in view of the progress of India to the station we wish to attain amongst the advanced Ruling natons of the world.

I have not had the same facilities to know details of fishery and fishing as I have had in agriculture. I have had a life time in agriculture while I have viewed fishing and fishery from a distance. I may not be able to put forward much knowledge of details on the subject. I propose by mentioning a few salient and apparent facts to create a keen interest in the subject. It will then be, for those who know, to elaborate matters and agitate in this direction in such manner as may bring about the establishment of agencies for the advance of fishery in the same manner as we have in agriculture. We need a Director of fisheries the same as we have in agriculture. He will have to be chosen from a country best developed in fishing as a science. One such should have been in India long ago and he would have been by this time worth his weight in gold.

**TRAINING INSTITUTIONS.**

The first step the Director will have to take is to establish institutions at suitable centres for education in fishing and fisheries and he should adopt measures to inves-

(Continued on page 9)

# HINDU-MUSLIM UNITY.

## HOW TO PROMOTE IT.

(By H. B. ALIM.)

The first and foremost question which is agitating the minds of Indian political leaders is that of Hindu-Muslim unity. They have been devising ways and means to achieve this noble object; but, unfortunately, they have not been successful in their endeavour. Only a real change of heart on both the sides will be efficacious. No artificial methods will prove of any avail. It is a deplorable fact that every now and then one hears of communal disturbances and quarrels. Every schoolboy knows that the relations between the Hindus and Muslims are fast getting strained. This germ of communal differences should be nipped in the bud because if it is allowed to grow it will simply ruin the cause of Swaraj. Even the memorable fast of Mahatma Gandhi covering a period of three weeks fell flat. It is, indeed, sad that it produced practically no effect on the Hindu-Muslim problem. This deplorable want of unity on the part of Hindus and Muslims is a great stumbling-block in the path of the nation's progress towards Swaraj. This is actually as a spoke in the wheel of the chariot of Swaraj. Unless and until both the communities sink their differences and join hands in mutual confidence and trust they cannot reach the goal of Swaraj. The immediate causes that have led to such violent outbursts of communal and animosity are the slaughter of cows, and the playing of music in front of mosques.

**ROOT CAUSE OF TROUBLE.**

To my mind the main cause of this clash of different creeds is want of healthy education. The light of knowledge should spread far and wide and reach the remotest corner of obscure villages and hamlets. This pall of ignorance which has enveloped the masses should be removed in order that the light of mutual trust and goodwill should reign supreme. Efforts and endeavours of leaders of both the communities should be to pour oil on troubled waters. Hindus and Muslims are really speaking like two arms of an organic body. If you cut away one portion the rest becomes useless for practical purposes, or is paralysed for want of healthy action. They are just like the main branches of a parent tree which is blighted if one of its off-spring is smitten by another in ignorance. Only if both communities were to grasp this fact that they are the children of the same Father they will not only desist from breaking each other's bones but will get interlocked in warm embraces. Such a state of things which will result in strengthening the national cause, can only be produced by the sincere efforts of both the communities to meet each other half way. Do Mahomedans gain anything by slaughtering cows, or do Hindus stand to win anything by playing music before mosques? Both the communities instead of gaining anything add to their difficulties which come in the way of realizing Swaraj for India. Instead of flying at each other's throats they should try to pour oil on troubled waters and act as peace-makers. The cause of Swaraj collapses like a house of cards on account of want of unity. "United we stand, and divided we fall", should be engraved in golden letters on the tablet of memory. Keeping aloof from each other will only create distrust and hatred; by freely mixing with each other one comes to know a lot about one another.

**THE GOLDEN BRIDGE.**

The gulf of separation between Hindus and Muslims has been widened on account of communal quarrels which should be bridged by the golden bridge of unity. To think of everything else for winning Swaraj and not to take active part in creating unity between the two communities is just like sitting on the pinnacle of a volcano, the interior layers of which are full with lava and may burst at any moment. To sit idle with folded arms while the communal disturbances occur, is fiddling like Nero while Rome is burning. If only Hindus and Muslims realize that they are members of one great family we will be nearer to the goal of Swaraj.

## *NOTES OF THE DAY.*

**Vapid.**

The published views of Mr. M. R. Jayakar and of Mr. M. A. Jinnah on the Congress decisions will not surprise those who have known the peculiar standpoint of these politicians, their ways and methods. The decisions, says Mr. Jayakar, are "sure to have a reflex effect not only on the people of India but possibly on the Government here and in England." A reflex effect is intended by the Congress, but it will vary with persons' mentality. As regards the people, not many, we hope, will find the creed of independence quite so "vapid" as Mr. Jayakar does. As regards the effect on the Government, we doubt if they will be so angry as to abandon the Round Table Conference, which has received prompt, gushing and unconditional support from so many Moderates. The only certain effect would be that Moderates will be dearer to Government now than ever before. Mr. Jayakar is rightly hard on those who have used the prestige of the Congress at the time of elections without being really loyal to its teachings. Our elections have indeed been terrible temptations to several persons and instances are not wanting of candidates who alternately or simultaneously dallied with the Congress, communal institutions and even the Government.

**Action and Inaction.**

Mr. Jinnah's view coincides with that of the Moderates, the British and the Government, that the Congress decisions are "misleading, unpractical, unsound and unwise" and that "they are calculated to do enormous harm to the interests of India." More boldly he observes that Mahatma Gandhi "mentally and constitutionally is incapable of learning or unlearning" and that "the whole lot of Gandhi's philosophy seems to be a bundle of contradictions, impossible for any rational man to follow." Rational men, especially men of action, will judge better whether it is the critic that is at fault or the subject of his criticism. It is puerile to make Mahatmaji's frank admission of his "Himalayan blunder" an argument for his never reviving Non-Co-operation. Mahatmaji has had his victories as well as reverses, the latter being more often due to the pussilanimity of several of his countrymen. He can be trusted to make good use of his past experience. Let those who will pin their faith to negotiations, as does Mr. Jinnah. Men of action will and must take risks for Freedom's sake.

**Prompt Action.**

The new Working Committee of the Congress seems determined not to let the grass grow under its feet. It is encouraging to learn that under the guidance of Mahatma Gandhi the Committee is preparing a detailed plan of action with regard to all the items of work. It is understood to have reconstituted its sub-committee for the removal of untouchability, with Pandit Malaviya as its Chairman. The new sub-committee, it is said, proposes to carry on an intensive propaganda for the removal of all the disabilities of the "untouchables", including the question of temple entry. The Committee will do well to appoint provincial committees of its own wherever they may not be promptly appointed by provincial Congress organisations. With regard to this as well as other items of the constructive programme we would warn once again that only speedy success in this programme can counteract the lure of the Councils.

**Line of Succession.**

Teacher: "Who followed Edward V.?"

Tommy: "Mary".

Teacher: "And who followed Mary?"

Tommy: "Her little lamb."

# Mr. N. R. SARKAR ON HAJI BILL.

## "The Charge Of Discrimination Sounds Like A Cruel Joke."

CALCUTTA, Jan. 3.

Addressing a meeting of the Indian business community of Bengal held yesterday afternoon in the hall of the Bengal National Chambers of Commerce, Mr. Nalini Ranjan Sarkar according support to Mr. Haji's Coastal Reservation Bill and refuting the charges of racial discrimination and expropriation brought by the British vested interests said:—

"Since the introduction of Mr. Haji's Bill so much discussion, both in and out of the Legislature, has centred round its value, legitimacy, and the manner in which is should be put into effect, that it is unnecessary for me to dilate on the actual merits of this resolution. The question of the development of an Indian Mercantile Marine has been familiar to the public for a long time. Public interest was by no means lukewarm before the War, regarding this important branch of our national economy. After the war the appointment of the Indian Mercanile Marine Committee and its report increased our interest in this matter, and Mr. Haji introduced a Bill about 6 years after the report on the lines of the recommendations of that Committee to make up for the apathy of the Government. The questions involved have been so widely discussed that not only the issues that are relevant to its consideration, but also a host of other issues have been pushed before public notice. Much heat has been engendered and recriminations, entirely out of place in discussions of clear-cut business issues, have had such free currency that a discussion of Mr. Haji's Bill to-day has come to mean no more than a phillippic on expropriation, racial discrimination, statutory safeguards, "separatist treatment" and the like. Yet Mr. Haji's object in introducing his now famous Bill was clearly and honestly to help the development of an Indian Mercantile Marine—an object which every unbiassed person must consider as natural and legitimate. Those interests, however, which are affected by the Bill have surrounded it with a venitable barricade of imported discussions and I must of necessity, deal with some of these unpleasant topics.

RACIAL DISCRIMINATION.

The head and front of our offending is racial discrimination. And why? Because the Bill makes distinction between nationals and non-nationals in the country and seeks to prevent the latter from engaging in certain branches of our trade and industry. Coming as it does from those who, as my friend Mr. Tairsee pointed out, have "fattened on discrimination" and addressed as it is to a country which has been reduced to the condition of Pharoah's lean kine by the same principle, the charge of racial discrimination sounds like a cruel joke. The average Indian finds in it yet another example of insult being added to injury, and must be excused if he releases the floodgates of pent-up feeling. Can he not justly feel an irresistible temptation to dilate on our Criminal Law and to quote instances of racial discrimination which the ruling nation has heaped on the people that inhabit this forbearing country? Personally, I find it rather amusing to think how illogical the average Britisher can become when his pocket is touched. If the non-national Britisher pleads for no more than equality with the national Indian in matters of business, how comes it that even a convicted criminal if he is a Britisher, can claim—and the Law allows it—special consideration and peculiar privileges, even in Jail? Has it not been established, thanks to Lord Lee, that the British Servicemen in India find a special efficacy in prescriptions written by white hands instead of brown and less shameful to be committed to jail by white jurors than by brown? You all know that discrimination is found in every sphere of society and activity in India. Why, even on the railways special carriages are reserved for the so-called European third class passengers.

LOGICAL REFUTATION.

Such examples are well-known.

(Continued on page 8.)

I could multiply them almost indefinitely. But I will pass on to what I consider useful and logical refutation of the contention that the Bill is based on the vicious principle of racial discrimination. I am not so illogical as to believe that, because it was practised earlier in this country to our detriment it is less vicious or ceases to be vicious. Nor am I so vindictive that I would have the country adopt "an eye for an eye" formula as its motto. I am confident I can establish to your conviction that, though there may be discrimination in this Bill, it is certainly no racial discrimination nor that of "separatist treatment." The discrimination is not between two races comprised in the same nationally, but between the people of one nation and another. And what legal system can there be which fails to make the distinction between national and non-national? It is inherent in any system of jurisprudence, and a law can be condemned only if it attempts to give a vantage to one race and a handicap to another. A charge of racial discrimination can be brought against us only if we sought to impose special disabilities on those Britishers who have renounced their British citizenship and elected to remain as Indian nationals. No country can allow the benefits of its economic policy to be reaped by men who are mere sojourners and birds of passage, in preference to the people of the soil. At the same time, no country can claim to be just, if it does not leave the door of nationality open to its real domiciles.

EXAMPLE OF OTHER COUNTRIES.

Once that door is open, it is perfectly legitimate to impose whatever retraints may be necessary on the action of non-nationals in the interests of the national economy. I have turned over the pages of a recent publication which seeks to acquaint businessmen with the company laws of other countries, in the hope that I would be able to find some instances which will exonerate us from the charge which has now been laid at our doors. I am hardly exaggerating the position when I tell you that I could find few examples of equal treatment between indigenous companies and foreign companies. It would be difficult for me, and perhaps wearisome to you, to repeat the instances I found proved there. But we have met here with a purpose and if it is to be accomplished, I must point out a few. British Columbia, to adopt the example in the alphabetical order, forbids the registration of any extra-provincial, not simply non-national, company for the construction and working of railways or for carrying in the business of banking or insurance or of any Trust within the meaning of the Trust Companies Act. In Chile, foreign companies cannot establish branches without the permission of the President. Denmark, France, Germany, Italy, Manitoba, New Zealand, New South Wales, Queensland and Sweden have all got definite restrictions on the activity of foreign concerns. A number of rules are laid down and Roumania is remarkable for the protective that "companies operating in Roumania must have two-thirds of the capital in Roumanian hands and three-quarters of the Directors must be Roumanian nationals." The general trend of Roumanian legislation is towards complete "Roumanianising" of industry by securing for indigenous companies a statutory monopoly. As a result of this ptlicy, we are officially informed that the Anglo-Roumanian Danube Navigation Company, which had been formed by British interests to provide sabotage service between the Roumanian ports on the Danube had to relinquish their purpose.

BOAST OF OPEN DOOR POLICY

Even British with her oft-repeated boast of open door policy, maintains an impregnable barriel round certain of her industrial interests. No foreigner can acquire a British vessel or a British coal mine. The owners have no right to transfer them to non-British nationals. No British shipper can export government stores to India in any non-British vessels without the express permission of the Secretary of State. You will see, therefore, that it is according to usage, and consequently perfectly legitimate, to conserve the economic resources of a country by restricting the scope of foreign exploiters. But if I should want to quote glaring instances of discrimination, not only unfair but positively iniquitous, against other races, I should go to Europe and not to Asia. In fact, I should have no need to wander beyond the British Empire.

In the Commonwealth of Australia under the Post and Telegraph Act, 1901 No. 12, the Government were forbidden to enter into any Mail contract with ships not manned with White Labour. In Queensland, the Act No. 13 of 1904 imposed difficulties on Asiatics as regards obtaining agricultural advances.

THE CLASSIC ILLUSTRATION.

South Africa proves, of course, the classic illustration of racial discrimination in the British Empire in the Politicial, municipal and economic spheres. The Transvaal Gold Act of 1908 No. 35 containsome very important disabilities. No right under the law can be acquired by a coloured person and no older tf right under that law might permit any coloured person, except his "bona fide" servant, to reside on, or occupy, ground held under such a right. In many parts of South Africa Indians as such are not granted licenses to trade within municipal areas.

CHARGE OF EXPROPRIATION.

I will turn now to the charge of expropriation. If I had not studied the Bill, from the moment of its initiation, such a charge would have led me to look for the clause providing, for instance, for the transferance of the fleet of the B.I.S.N. Co. to the shareholders of the Scindia Steam or the confiscation of the former to the Government of India. That clause, as you all know, is not there; and many of your have, therefore to be told that the clause against which the Associated Chambers have directed their fire is in regard to the granting of licenses and that you know is the commonest practice amongst the nations of the world. It only means that by gradual stages in the future we will leave the foreign shipping lines to themselves and reserve our carying trade to our own ships. Britain as well as India, as members of the League of nations, are consenting parties to conventions which acknowledged this inherent right of a nation to reserve its coastal trade to its own nationals. It is not only a right which as a nation we can exercise, but which for our industrial existence we must exercise. The mere fact that we have been tolerant and that we have exercised it so long does not confer a proprietory right on those so favoured. In a word, we reserve our custom in our own hands and no amount of logic can make a refusal to buy from a shop synonymous with the actual looting of it. It may be said, however, that to spoil a market and to ruin the fair and reasonable expectations of invested capital is tantamounts its actual forfeiture. Though this argument does not carry much validity, it may cause some compunction in our minds; and I would, therefore, request you to examine the balance sheets of the two principal companies the Asiatic Steam Navigation Company managed by Messrs. Turner Morrison and Company and the British Indian Steam Navigation Company, which belongs to the Inchcape group. Both these have more than realised the capital invested in their business, reaped rich harvests, built up good reserve funds and if to-morrow they have to seek new fields, they will not have lost anything that they really staked in this country. They will still have their steamers, which is all that they can claim as their own. Neither the trade nor the route, but only the ships belong to them. There is now no question of any unfair loss. It is a question of preventing them from continuing to make profits which are unfair to this country.

IMMORAL MORAL FERVOUR.

There was expropriatiion when the foreign companies displaced the national concerns; and if that unnatural change is set right the former may regret it; but they can by no means pose as victims of wanton injustice. And when they assume such a post, it is only proper that we should turn a leaf or two of their past history and show them that what is being done to them is nothing compared to what their forebears did to Indian shipping in the days of old. Let me quote from Tayler's history of India to calm down the immoral moral fervour of British shippers.

"The arrival in the port of London, of Indian produce in Indian-built ships created a sensation among the monopolists which coud not have been exceeded if a hostile fleet had appeared in the Thames. The ship-builders of the port of London took the lead in raising the cry of alarm; they declared that their business was on the point of ruin, and that the families of all the shipwrights in England were certain to be reduced to starvation." Not that their fears were imaginary; for "a hundred years ago ship-building was in so excellent a condition in India that ships could be (and were) built which sailed to the Thames in company with the British built ships and under the convoy of British frigates." That this was not the fanciful picture of a patriotic historian may be seen from the fact that Lord Wellesley himself wrote to his employers in 1800: "The port of Calcutta (he said) contains about 10,000 tons of shipping, built in India, of a description calculated for the conveyance of cargoes to England. Again from the quantity of private tonnage now at command in the port of Calcutta, from the state of perfection which the art of ship-building has already attained in Bengal (promising a still more rapid progress and supported by abundant and increasing supplies of timber,) it is certain that this port will always be able to furnish tonnage, to whatever extent may be required for conveying to the port of London the trade of the private British merchants in Bengal."

NOT A MERE EPISODE.

Let us not forget that this extinction of Indian vessels was not a mere episode of olden days, but has been a consistent and persistent policy of a system in which exploitation and administration worked hand in hand. During the last 25 years, more than 20 Indian shipping companies, with a capital aggregating more than 10 crores, have tried to establish themselves on the Indian coast, and most, if not all of them, have failed owing to the rate-cutting policy adopted by the British concerns. If, even after gaining some measure of control in the governance of the country, we should watch the continuance of this process with equanimity, we should be unworthy of our trust. And besides, shipping stands on a different footing from other industries. It has a bearing on the most elementary function of the Government, the protection of the political and economic life of the nation. No national government would tolerate the monopolisation of its coast by foreign shipping. For our economic regeneration the possession of a national mercantile marine is impossible without the reservation, of coastal traffic to national vessels, supplemented by other forms of state aid. Reservation of Coastal traffic is thus not a question of the annual gain or loss to the companies engaged as carriers of our coastal trade It is the pivot supporting the entire economic fabric. I would like to emphasise the fact that the loss India sustains for not having her coastal trade reserved for her own vessels is not confined to the profits annually taken ov the foreign companies. Considerable though this freight charge is—being about thirty crores of rupees annually—this loss is a mere trifle compared with the indirect losses consequent upon the absence of national mercantile marine. It is in realisation of these truths that nearly all the countries of the World, America, Russia, France, Spain, Japan, Austria and Belgium and recently Chile, Peru and Turkey have reserved their Coastal trade in the same way as Mr. Haji's Bill seeks to do. Indeed they have done more than this. Italy, Spain, Germany and Japan have made enormous advances by subsidising shipping enterprise. Italy for example, sanctioned a loan of 45 Crores of lira at low interest for building tonnage. Spain entered into agreements with a national shipping Company to enable it to acquire 14 Ocean liners to deal with foreign competition. German's progress has been simply astounding, with a total tonnage of no more than six lakhs and no ships of any consequence in international trade, in 1920, to-day German shipping companies have a tonnage of more than 40 lakhs and the "Bremen" holds the blue ribbon of the Atlantic. Japan's position in the shipping world is already famous. It will be seen that no Government worthy of its name can watch unconcerned the establishment of foreigners in all points of vantage. That is a point which Europeans in India cannot appreciate. And India must do her mite towards the evolution of a more just and equitable order of things in the world. Discrimination of the kind we want to adopt is perfectly fair and the attitude was considered just by its present critics in circumstances which only recently affected them. Here is an extract from the Report of the Departmental Committee appointed by the British Board of Trade to consider the position of shipping and ship-building after the war in 1918.

TERMS TO BRITISHERS.

"The Coasting trade of British India (says the report) like that of the United Kingdom, is open to the flags of all Nations. There is, however, a strong feeling among certain of our Eastern Line that this trade should in future be reserved for British ships. We understand that already before the War the Japanese lines strove to force their way into the coasting trade by a policy of rate-cutting in which they were directly assisted by the heavy subsidies paid to them by their Government. Inasmuch as the coasting trade is everywhere regarded as a domestic trade, the action of the Japanese undoubtedly caused resentment more especially as the coasting trade of Japan is closed to foreign shipping." It will be seen how concerned the British Board of Trade was against Japanese competition in coastal shipping—which in this case was recognised as a domestic trade. I have attempted to answer fully the charges of "racial discrimination" and "expropriation" The Associated Chambers have been agitating both here and in England for the safe-guarding of their vested interests in the future constitution of India. But foreigners are only entitled to obtain what are their just rights as non-nationals. If they desire more they must become citizens of India on terms and conditions to be laid down by the future Parliament of India. They cannot claim the rights of an Indian citizen and also demand preferential treatment because of their stake and race and a foreign company cannot expect national treatment only by registering itself as a Rupee Company under the Indian Companies Act. All countries provide for different treatment between nationals and non-nationals and there is absolutely no reason why the Indian constitution should not also provide for such a universally recognised distinction. As you know it is only by naturalisation that certain foreigners (not all) can acquire a national's previleges in the United States of America, while the latest constitution of the Dominion of Irish Free State establishes the right to set up a distinct Irish Citizenship from which even British subjects are excluded but to which they are eligible on application. Indians naturally aim at constituting such a distinct Indian Citizenship involving both political and economic rights.

VAGUE FEARS.

The Associated Chambers have also attempted to raise vague fears in the minds of foreign capitalists. Sir James Simpson said the other day, "the parties behind this Bill have to-day cast their greedy eyes on shipping. To-morrow they may cast greedy eyes on tea, coffee, oil, anything else you like"; and much has been made of an impulsive reply on the floor of the House that there would be no stop to that process of legislation. May I ask the Associated Chamber to rehect that that reply was only provoked by the attitude of their own spokesmen and that as a matter of fact India has no intention to adopt unfair methods either in her economic struggle or in her political fights. The late Deshbandhu often exhorted Great Britain to think of the manifold advantages of a free and friendly India. And as one who values his precepts as of permanent validity I would say that in framing her national economic policy, India would cast no "greedy" eyes. Nature has not left India so poor that she must fatten on others' agains. But nothing must prevent her from taking what is justly her own; and if the barrier in her way is this inevitable combination of British banking, insurance and shipping, every precept of justice demands that the barrier should be removed and so far as the development of a national mercantile marine is concerned, it is only possible by the preliminary step of reserve of India's coastal traffic to Indian nationals. This is the clear issue before the conference of shipping companies over which the Viceroy presides. Will it face it? Will it recognise that India must develop her own commercial enterprises? The success or failure of the Conference will depend on its attitude towards these questions. The country expects an amicable settlement between the respective parties and before the final policy is settled it should have the approval of the Legislative Assembly. The problem has now assumed a national aspect.—Free Press.


WONDERFUL DI COVERY

NO RISK OF OPERATION.

CURE FOR HYDROCELE, TUMOUR, Hernia, Varicocele, Elephantiasis and all swelling diseases. Guaranteed to cure radically by external application. Free from injurious drugs. Highly recommended by medical authorities. 1 lb. Rs 25, 1/2 lb Rs 14-8, 1 oz. Rs. 2-4.

S. P. PHARMACEUTICAL WORKS Amherst Street P O Calcutta

DIARY for 1930.

Please Apply with 4 Annas Postage Stamps for our most handsome Diary for 1930, full of useful information.

Rajvaidya Narayanji Keshavji, 177, Harrison Road, Calcutta 393, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay


## "SCIENCE AND RELIGION."

—:o:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle":

Sir,—This must be my last on this question. Dr. C. L. D'Avoine in your issue of Saturday, after confering upon me a German University Degree for almost every subject under the Sun—including "Spiritualism" (he might have spared me that)—tells me pontifically: "Let the shoemaker stick to his last." What I want to suggest is: (1) If this venerable Byculla Aesculapins 'must' quote Latin, he should at least do so 'correctly'. Any elementary dictionary will help him. (2) I refuse to be "badgered" and dragged to worship at any German "shrine". I refuse to worship any idol, not even a damned German idol (like Haeckel). And I am pained at a "Frenchman" begging me to do so.—Yours, etc.,

J. D. JENKINS.

## GOVERNOR'S VISIT TO KOLABA?

—: o :—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—In your issue of the 21st instant I was surprised to read your Kolaba correspondent's statement that H. E. the Governor of Bombay is going to visit Alibag. The D. L. B., Kolaba, knows nothing about the proposed visit and no occasion has therefore arrived to consider the question of presenting an address. Please insert this in your column at the earliest opportunity.—Yours, etc.,

V. K. DONGRE,
President, D. L. B., Kolaba.
Dec. 23.


## RAILWAY ACCIDENT INSURANCE COUPON.

COUPON NO. 1.

### THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE FREE INSURANCE

In conjunction with the British India General Insurance Co., Ltd.,

FOR RAILWAY ACCIDENTS ONLY.

The Bombay Chronicle Company, Limited, Hari Building, Old Customs House Road, Bombay, will pay to the *bona fide* holder or legal personal representative of such holder, of this coupon:

**Rs. 15,000** (FIFTEEN THOUSAND) if the holder shall be fatally injured by an accident to any railway train in which the holder is travelling as a fare-paying or pass-bearing passenger.

**Rs. 5,000** (FIVE THOUSAND) if the holder shall be permanently and totally disabled by an accident as above described causing the loss by severance of two or more limbs or the total and irrecoverable loss of all sight in both eyes or the loss by severance of one or more limbs in conjunction with the total and irrecoverable loss of all sight of one eye.

**Rs. 2,500** (TWO THOUSAND, FIVE HUNDRED) if the holder be permanently and partially disabled by an accident as above described causing the loss by severance of one limb or the total and irrecoverable loss of all sight of one eye.

CONDITIONS.

All these undertakings are subject to the following special conditions which are of the essence of the contract, namely, that:

(a) Death or disablement shall result within ninety days after the accident.
(b) Such holder shall, prior to the accident, have signed his or her name in ink or pencil in the space provided.
(c) Notice of the accident shall be given to THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE CO., LTD., at its Head Office in Bombay within fourteen days of its occurrence.
(d) Medical certificates and other information shall be furnished by the person claiming upon request for the same by THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE CO., LTD.
(e) This insurance applies only to persons over sixteen and under sixty-five years of age, and to accidents within India, Burma and Ceylon.
(f) This insurance is limited to one coupon associated with this newspaper for any one holder and holds good only during the period of this issue to the time of the next corresponding issue.
(g) Such holder shall at the time of the accident have the signed coupon on his or her person.

Signature of Holder .....

*Available from 6 a. m. Jan. 7th to 6th a. m. Jan. 8th 1930.*

A Subscriber who has paid his subscription in advance for *THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE* to an authorised Newsagent or to the Publishers will, on forwarding the subscription receipt bearing subscriber's signature to The Bombay Chronicle Co., Ltd., be provided with a certificate exempting him or her between the time of the issue of the certificate and the expiration of the period to which the subscription applies from the necessity of signing coupons or carrying the current copy of *The BOMBAY CHRONICLE*.

## FREE GENERAL ACCIDENT INSURANCE.

FOR REGISTERED AND CERTIFIED SUBSCRIBERS ONLY.

In conjunction with the Bombay Life Assurance Co., Ltd., and the New India Assurance Co., Ltd.,

The Bombay Chronicle Company, Limited, Hari Building, Old Custom House, Road, Bombay, will pay to a *bona fide* registered subscriber to "The Bombay Chronicle" on legal personal representative of such subscriber:—

**Rs. 2,500** (TWO THOUSAND, FIVE HUNDRED) if the Registered Subscriber shall be fatally injured solely and directly by an accident to any licensed power driven public conveyance in which the Subscriber is being conveyed as a fare paying or pass bearing passenger.

**Rs. 1,000** (ONE THOUSAND) if the Registered Subscriber be permanently and totally disabled solely and directly by an accident as above described causing the loss by severance of two or more limbs or the total and irrecoverable loss of all sight of both eyes or the loss by severance of one or more limbs in conjunction with the total and irrecoverable loss of all sight of one eye.

**Rs. 500** (FIVE HUNDRED) if the Registered Subscriber be permanently partially disabled solely and directly by an accident as above described causing the loss by severance of one limb or the total and irrecoverable loss of all sight of one eye.

**Rs. 1,500** (ONE THOUSAND, FIVE HUNDRED) if the Registered Subscriber shall be fatally injured solely and directly by any outward violent and visible accident not otherwise compensated.

**Rs. 1,000** (ONE THOUSAND) if the Registered Subscriber be permanently and totally disabled solely and directly by any outward violent and visible accident not otherwise compensated causing the loss by severance of two or more limbs or the total and irrecoverable loss of all sight of both eyes.

**Rs. 500** (FIVE HUNDRED) if the Registered Subscriber be permanently partially disabled solely and directly by any outward violent and visible accident not otherwise compensated causing the loss by severance of one limb or the total and irrecoverable loss of all sight of one eye.

CONDITIONS.

All these undertakings are subject to the following special conditions which are the essence of the contract, namely, that:

(a) Death or disablement shall result within ninety days after the accident.
(b) Notice of the accident shall be given to THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE CO., LTD., at its Head Office in Bombay, within fourteen days of its occurrence.
(c) Medical certificates and other information shall be furnished by the person claiming upon request for the same by THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE CO., LTD.
(d) This assurance applies only to persons over sixteen and under sixty-five years of age, and to accidents within India, Burma and Ceylon.
(e) This assurance shall neither extend to nor cover death, injury, or disablement (1) from intentional self-injury, suicide or attempted suicide, (2) whilst under the influence of intoxicating liquor or drugs, (3) whilst engaging in aviation or ballooning, (4) directly or indirectly caused by invasion, the act of foreign enefy, hostilities, warlike operations (whether before or after the declaration of war), riot, civil commotion, rebellion, the exercise of military or usurped power or insanity, (5) arising or resulting from the Registered Subscriber committing any breach of the law.

A subscriber is also entitled to all Railway Accident benefits as mentioned in the Coupon above.

Subscribers only to the Sunday Edition of *The Bombay Chronicle* will be entitled to all the Benefits of the Scheme of Railway and General Accidents Insurance only during the period of 24 hours from 1 a.m. every Sunday to 1 a.m. every Monday.

Life and Vitality given by VIROL!

Once a Hopeless Case of Wasting
These 3 photos show the remarkable effect of Virol on C. Colston, given up by two doctors at the age of five. Full medical report on application to Virol Ltd.

(Before Virol) Same boy age 5. (After Virol)

Build your child's body for life!

Virol is literally the Food of Life. Case after case proves by photographs and authenticates by doctors' testimony that Virol abounds in the vital foods without which healthy life and growth cannot exist.

Build your child's body for life by giving Virol now. Virol strengthens the body, enriches the blood, and greatly increases the powers of resistance to infection.

VIROL

VIROL LTD., EALING, LONDON, W.5, ENG. AND.



KUTNOW'S POWDER

The Famous Spa Treatment For LIVER & URIC ACID

IN an improved and agreeable form, Kutnow's Powder scientifically reproduces the identical virtues of the mineral springs at Carlsbad in Europe. A spoonful of Kutnow's dissolved in a glass of drinking water every morning is the surest way to cleanse the liver and kidneys and maintain vigorous health. Kutnow's Powder counteracts the evil effects of climate on the blood. It banishes biliousness, constipation and other liver kidney and digestive disorders. It also surely eliminates uric acid and the other poisons causing poisons responsible for rheumatism, sciatica, gout, lumbago, etc. *Guaranteed Free from Sugar.*

BEEHIVE BRANDY

No. 1.

This Brandy is undoubtedly the Highest Quality Brandy obtainable at the price.

This can be had from all the Wine Dealers in Quarts, Flasks or Fancy Decanters

ASK YOUR MERCHANT to show you the new

Fancy Decanter.

Karachi Sub-Agents :—
NUSSERWANJEE & Co., Karachi.

Sole Agents :—
HERBERT, SON & Co. Ltd., Bombay.


# GOVT. "NO" TO BOMBAY CORPORATION.

## *Extension Of Compulsory Primary Education.*

## PRESIDENT AND DELHI BOMB OUTRAGE.

At the first New Year meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation held on Monday, Mr. Meyer Nissim, president referred to the recent bomb outrage on the Viceregal train and congratulated the Viceroy on his providential escape. He also congratulated Sir P. A. Kelly and Mr. R. M. Bhat on the distinctions conferred upon them in the New Year' Honours.

MR. MEYER NISSIM'S SPEECH

Mr. Meyer Nissim said:

A few days after we adjourned in December, as you are well aware, a dastardly attempt was made by some senseless and misguided persons to blow up the train in which His Excellency the Viceroy and his party were travelling to Delhi. Providentially the party had a very narrow escape and nobody was hurt except a poor servant who was somewhat injured. Apart from some very few foolish miscreants who have unfortunately of recent years made their existence palpable, the people of India are traditional opposed to murder and lawlessness. The cult of the bomb is an absolute exotic to Indian soil. I therefore felt that I would be voicing the sentiments of every Councillors as well as of the citizens of Bombay whom we represent in sending His Excellency a suitable message on his fortunate escape. Accordingly I hastened to despatch on the 23rd December a telegram reading as follows:—

"Bombay City views with great abhorrence dastardly attempt on your Excellency's life. Heartily congratulate to your Excellency on providential escape."

I take this opportunity of informing you of what I did.

NEW YEAR HONOURS.

Since we last met, New Year Honours have been bestowed upon two of our colleagues. Sir Patrick Kelly, as he is now known, is one of our latest Knights and a Companionship of the British Empire has been conferred upon Mr. Ramchandra Bhat. These two gentlemen have fully and well deserved the honours that they have received. I know of no better deserving cases. Sir Patrick Kelly is the most popular Commissioner of Police that this City has had ever since my recollection goes. He has won the confidence and respect of all by his impartiality, courtesy and by his stern action against cases of corruption in the police force which have come to his notice. Mr. Bhatt's eminent services in connection with the Bardoli land assessment matter are too well-known to require any words from me. I feel sure that you will join with me in tendering these two colleagues our hearty congratulations.

PRIMARY EDUCATION.

The Corporation then considered a letter to the President from the Under Secretary to the Government of Bombay Educational Department, dated 10th July 1929 regarding the introduction of free and compulsory primary education in B and E wards. It stated that the Government of Bombay (Transferred Departments) were not prepared to consider the question of according sanction to the scheme to introduce free and compulsory education in B and E wards pending the disposal of the suit filed against them by the Corportion.

The Schools Committee in draft representation requested the Corporation to once more address. Government urging on them the necessity of according sanction to the extension of free and compulsory primary education in the wards in question and thus cooperate with the Corporation in removing the illiteracy prevailing among the masses.

ADDRESS GOVERNMENT AGAIN

Mr. J. B. Boman Behram moved that the Government be addressed in terms of the draft representation prepared by the Schools Committee. Mr. Boman Behram said it was the primary duty of both Government and the Corporation to give education to every child in the city and he maintained that the Corporation were quite able to share their burden.

Mr. V. N. Chandavarkar moved an amendment to refer the matter to the Revenue and General Purposes Committee. Mr. Chandavarkar said they were launching on a costly scheme which required a thorough investigation.

Mr. M. N. Talpade seconded the amendment.

HASTEN SLOWLY.

Mr. D. G. Dalvi in supporting the amendment warned the House to hasten slowly. He thought the Corporation's finance would not permit at present the launching of free and compulsory primary education.

LEVY OF EDUCATIONAL CESS.

Mr. L. R. Tairsee moved an amendment to request the Revenue and General Purposes Committee to report the feasibility of levying Educational Cess. Mr. Chandavarkar accepted this as a rider to his amendment.

Mr. M. A. Karanjawalla moved an amendment to request the Revenue and General Purposes Committee to report within two months.

After some discussion the amendment of Mr. Karanjawalla was lost.

Mr. Chandavarkar's amendment was taken to a division and was declared lost. The original proposition was carried by a large majority.

The Corporation then adjourned till Thursday.

## WHY SHIPPING CONFERENCE BROKE DOWN.

(Continued from page 1.)

conceived very much from the point of view of British delegates and felt unable to enthuse over them, but the British delegates were so adamant in their refusal to consider the limitation of tonnage that there had to be a break up of the Conference.

WHAT NEXT.

Consensus of opinion in Indian circles is that the Government of India now owe it to the country and the Assembly that they should revise their attitude towards the Coastal Reservation Bill and vindicate their claim to fairness and justice.—Free Press.

### Joint Statement.

—:o:—

NEW DELHI, Jan. 6.

The following agreed statement has been issued to the Press regarding the Shipping Conference:—

"The Conference summoned by the Government of India to consider the development of an India Mercantile Marine met at Delhi on the 3rd and 4th January under the presidency of His Excellency the Viceroy. The whole question of the means by which the growth of Indian Merchant Shipping could be promoted was discussed and particularly the Indianisation of the coastal trade. Various possible solutions were tentatively explored but on some points differences between the representatives of British and Indian interests appeared to be fundamental and no agreement was reached."

GOVT. COMMUNIQUE.

The Government of India have issued the following Communique:—

"The Government of India will take into consideration at an early date the issues raised in the discussion which took place at the Conference on the development of an Indian Mercantile Marine as soon as it has been possible fully to consider these issues. The responsibility will rest with the Government of India of deciding what action should now be taken and whether any useful purpose would be served by inviting the interests concerned to meet again".—A.

### Some Crumbs To Scindia Co.

NEW DELHI, Jan. 6.

Further enquiries in regard to the shipping conference elicit that the British delegates to the Conference while professing inability to discuss the solutions put to them by the Commerce Department made suggestions of throwing some crumbs to Scindia Steam Navigation Company as also to other existing Indian companies by admitting them to the Conference in regard to coastal trade on what they regarded as favourable terms.

The Free Press of India reliably learns that the Indian delegates were of one mind in declining to permit any such discussion holding that the Conference was convened to promote national shipping and not to secure crumbs to individual companies.—Free Press.

### *Viceroy's Tribute To Late Mr. N. Morarjee.*

—:o:—

NEW DELHI, Jan. 6.

It is understood that His Excellency Lord Irwin paid a warm and eloquent tribute to the late Mr. Narottam Morarjee in opening the proceedings of the Shipping Conference. His Excellency is reported to have said:

"We miss greatly the presence of the late Mr. Narottam Morarjee who would have been with us if he had not been so cruelly removed from our midst. He would have been of great assistance to our conference. The loss which the Scindia Company and his colleagues have sustained in the death of Narottam Morarjee is equally the loss of both Government and the country."—Free Press.

Viscount Peel visits Hindu University, Benares, on 12th January.


KATNI FRENCH CHALK

*is the Best*

Order your Requirement from :—
C. MACDONALD & Co.,
Ballard Estate,
BOMBAY.

*Used for*

SIZING & BLEACHING | PAPER MFG. | SOAP MFG. | PAINT MFG. | & OTHERS


## *SEN GUPTA FAVOURS TRIPLE BOYCOTT.*

—:o:—

### *Ready To Renounce Practice At Country's Call.*

*CONDEMNS MOVE OF CONGRESS "DEMOCRATIC PARTY."*

CALCUTTA, Jan. 6.

Explaining the new Congress programme at a meeting held at the Shradhananda Park last evening, Mr. J. M. Sen Gupta strongly condemned the step taken by some Congressmen in forming a new party, thereby thwarting the unity of the Congress. The change in the Congress Creed was only the logical thing after the Calcutta resolution.

GANDHI-IRWIN CONFERENCE.

Referring to Mahatma Gandhi's and Pandit Motilal Nehru's conference with the Viceroy, Mr. Sen Gupta said that Mahatma Gandhi left no loophole for any other explanation, by extracting from the Viceroy a direct reply in the negative to the demand for the immediate grant of Dominion Status.

Regarding the boycott of local bodies and law courts, Mr. Sen Gupta said that he favoured both, and would boycott local bodies and law courts when the Congress demanded it.—A. P.

## FOLLOW MAHATMA'S LEAD

—:o:—

### Mr. Nageswararao's Appeal To Andhras.

Under the auspices of the Bombay Proyincial Andhra Mahasabha and Andhra Nilayam, a public reception was given to Mr. K. Nageswararao Pantulu, Editor, "Andhra Patrika", at the Nilayam premises on Sunday.

At the request of Mr. U. N. Rao, President, Mr. Nageswararao Pantulu spoke on his experiences of the Lahore Congress and the 'Andhra Movement Abroad', and exhorted the Bombay Andhras to follow the lead of Mahatma Gandhi. He announced a handsome donation of books on Telgu Literature and 'Bharati' the monthly magazine. The function terminated with a hearty vote of thanks.

Mr. N. R. Green, Manager, and Engineer-in-Chief, Jamnagar and Dwarka Railway, informs that the B.B. and C.I. Railway has agreed to through booking of passengers and their luggage to Kandla (Cutch Port) by Tramway and Steamer Service from all the stations on that system.

## CONGRESS WORKERS CHARGED WITH SEDITION.

—:o:—

### Rabindranath's Poem Held Objectionable!

CROWN ARGUMENTS IN CALCUTTA CASE.

CALCUTTA, Jan. 6.

Commencing the prosecution arguments in the sedition case against Sjt. Subhas Chandra Bose and other Congress workers before Mr. K. L. Mookerji, Additional Magistrate, Alipore, the Public Prosecutor observed, "The subject matter of the charge was a procession led by the accused on August 11 for celebration of the Political Sufferrse' Day but the matter for consideration is whether it was really an agitation for better treatment for political prisoners or excite the feeling of disaffection against the British Government. The intention of the accused is clearly proved from effusions in leaflets distributed during the procession. A passage from that leaflet runs: "The heroes were anointed with the blood on their forehead on the banks of the five rivers". From the context of the leaflet, it may be suggested the line quoted was from Poet Rabindranath and referred to the Saunders Murder.—Free Press.

## HINDU-MUSLIM WEDDING IN INDORE.

—:o:—

(From A Correspondent.)

I understand from a reliable source that a young Hindu lady, related to Sir Tukoji Rao Holkar, is going to be married to his Mahomedan Secretary, Mr. A. Rashid, Bar-at-Law. The bride who is a Hindu girl aged about 18 is an accomplished lady who is educated in England. She is going to embrace Islam. The parents of this lady who belong to Khutckar Dhangar caste seem to be against this wedding and so is Sir Tukoji Rao who was guardian to the lady. This will be second wedding between a Maratha and a Mahomedan since the marriage of Dr. Sir Bhandarkar's granddaughter to a Muslim gentleman at Poona. Mr. Rashid was recommended to Sir Tukoji Rao by H. H. Maharani Indira of Kooch-Behar and joined State service in 1923. During the non-cooperation days underwent six months rigorous imprisonment along with Lala Dunichand at Lahore. Since 1924 Mr Rashid has been on the personal staff of Sir Tukoji Rao. The wedding is going to take place on the 15th instant at Indore. This Hindu-Mahomedan wedding is now the talk of the day. Mr. Rashid is about 45 years old and has a grown up daughter aged 20 years. The bride and the bridegroom got attached to each other during their stay in Paris.


SAJAN & Co.
TILES & MARBLE MERCHANTS
SUPPLIERS TO GOVERNMENT
H.H. NATIVE STATES
FORT — BOMBAY
18, Old Custom House Road, Fort, BOMBAY

Protect your eyes
FROM THE RAYS OF THE SUN
Use OUR SUNGLASSES
SPECIALLY MADE FOR US
RESISTS THE BRIGHTEST GLARE
COOLS AND REFRESH THE EYES
SLIGHTLY TINTED
Can be worn over your usual glasses
IN VARIOUS TINTS AND STYLES
Protect your Eyes!
Send for our Price List.
Halim Brothers,
Abdul Rahman St. BOMBAY 3


## TO VOICE GRIEVANCES AND ASPIRATIONS OF CUTCHIS.

—:o:—

### A New Journalistic Venture.

(From A Correspondent).

AHMEDABAD, Jan. 6.

Looking to the situation created by recent developments regarding to the Cutchi Prajakiya Parishad Mr. Nanji Lalji Parmar has filed to-day a declaration of one daily paper "Cutch" devoted to the discussions of problems of Cutch primarily and Indian States generally. Interviewed Mr. Parmar briefly outlined his policy as fearless and independent. The paper, therefore should command wide and influential circulation as it would be supplied at half the rates to libraries, schools and boardings as well as Cutch villagers. As the Third Cutchi Parishad is bound to be a historic one. An organ under the well-known Mr. Parmar's fearless editorship should prove a source of strength to the people of ventilating their daily grievances.

## SHIPPING.

—:o:—

ARRIVALS.

Jan. 6.

Pundit, Perry, Calcutta.
Trantenfels, Muller, Hamburg
Pilsna, Petris, Trieste

DEPARTURE

Jan. 7.

Massilia, Caithness, Liverpool

LOADING

Jan. 6.

Steamer Pundit for Rangoon

S S President:—The T M Company's steamer Pundit arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta with a general cargo.

S S Trantenfels:—The L Edward Ltd steamer Trantenfels, arrived in harbour yesterday from Hamburg, with a general cargo.

S S Massilia:—The G T Company's steamer Massilia, will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Liverpool with a general cargo and passengers.

THE
**Central Bank of India Ltd.**

(Established December, 1911).

| | Rs. |
|---|---|
| Authorised Capital ... | 3,50,00,000 |
| Capital Paid-up ... | 1,68,13,200 |
| Reserve Fund ... | 75,00,000 |
| Reserve Liability of Shareholders ... | 1,68,13,200 |
| | 4,11,26,400 |
| As on 30th June 1929. | |
| Total Assets ... | 16,36,00,000 |
| LESS—Total Deposits and Other Liabilities ... | 13,81,00,000 |
| SURPLUS ... | 2,54,00,000 |
| ADD—Reserve Liability of Shareholders ... | 1,68,13,200 |
| TOTAL SURPLUS ... | 4,22,13,200 |

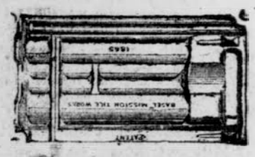
This the Bank offers to its Depositors as security.

HEAD OFFICE BOMBAY.

All kinds of Banking Business transacted.
Correspondence cordially invited.

S. N. POCHKHANAWALA,
Managing Director.

Rs. 70/- per 1000
USE
ASEL MISSION ROOFING TILE



RAVAL & CO.
15, Bank Street, Fort, Bombay

THE
**Bombay Life**
ASSURANCE CO., LTD.,
Established in India 1908)

It will be worth year while to obtain a copy of the Prospectus of the 'BOMBAY LIFE' before insuring your life elsewhere.

Excellent prospects to Agent:

For particulars please write to :—
J. L. MEHTA,
Manager.

70-75, Apollo St, Bombay.

**THE ROYAL YAKUTI**

A Wonderful Tonic Restorative.

This Yakuti of life-giving nectar has been prepared from the best, choicest and richest vegetable drugs. It has wonderful properties in toning up the system. In fact, it makes man a man. This valuable medicine is used in large quantities not only by our Rajas, Maharajas, Nawabs and many of the nobility, aristocracy and gentry in this country, but it is greatly patronized by people in all countries of Europe, America Asia and Africa. It is needless to expatiate upon the magical qualities of this our invaluable medicine. We recommend it especially to those persons who desire to guard against debility. Suffice it to say that the use of this medicine is recommended to those who have any faith in the Ayurvedic medicines Price per tin containing 40 pills, Rupees Ten only

DR. KALIDAS MOTIRAM,
RAJKOT (Kathiawar).
Stocked by Messrs. Kemp & Co., Ltd. Bombay

# INDIA IN THE COMMONS.

## Debate On Mr. Brockway's Motion.

The following is the full text of the speeches made in Parliament on December 18, in the debate on the political situation in India.

Mr. Brockway: I beg to move.

"That this House welcomes the evidence of the co-operation of Indian representatives in the settlement of the constitutional question and relies upon the Government of India to encourage good will by the sympathetic conduct of its administrative and executive functions, particularly in relation to the expression of political opinion."

I realise that the discussion which I am opening this evening may have very serious consequences, and that every word uttered here, while it may influence English relations to India, is likely still more to influence Indian relations to England. Within a few days of this discussion, very critical decisions will be taken in India, decisions which will largely determine whether the new policy which was recently announced will have successful results. I can assure the Secretary of State for India that I appreciate the efforts which he is making, with the whole-hearted alliance of the Viceroy in India, in order to settle the constitutional question with good will between the Indian and the British representatves, and I hope that no word which I utter to-night will make that task fore difficult.

The situation in India is serious because, ever since the War, there has been a growing alienation between the representatives of Indian political opinion and this country. Even in 1919, when the Montagu reforms began to operate, there was a strong body of Indian opinion which declined to co-operate in those reforms; but during the last two years the situation has become still more serious, because, in addition to that section of Indian opinion which declined then to co-operate even the Moderate and Liberal parties in India during the last two years have joined the non-co-operation movement. If the constitutional question in India had had to be settled with that alienation between Indian and British opinion, the task would have been almost impossible, either for the Viceroy or for the Secretary of State, and the greatest tribute to the policy which has been pursued during the last few months is the fact that, for the first time since 1919, there is evidence of representative Indian opinion seeking to co-operate in the settlement of the constitutional issue. To-day we not only have evidence that the Moderate and the Liberal parties are prepared to co-operate, but we have very good evidence that even a large part of that section of Indian opinion which declined to co-operate in 1919 is now looking towards the possibility of co-operation in the settlement of this issue.

### THE THREE ESSENTIALS.

The Motion which I am moving begins by welcoming that fact. I think, however, that the House should recognise that, though the position is more hopeful than it has been for many years, there are still three essential things which must be done if there is going to be whole-hearted co-operation upon the Indian side. The first of those essential things is that, when the round-table conference comes to meet, the Indian representation at that conference shall be, a sfar as it is humanly possible to achieve, really reflective of Indian opinion, and I would urge the Secretary of State for India, in preparing the plans by which India is to be represented at that conference, to do his utmost to secure that politically alert opinion in India shall be represented at the conference in such a way that it will have the confidence of the Indian people.

The second essential is that the necessarily rather vague language which was used in relation to the objective of Dominion status in relation to the objective of Dominion status in the declaration of the Viceroy should be interpreted in such a way that the Bill which is discussed by the round-table conference shall definitely embody the principle of Dominion status. I do not suggest that it will be possible to introduce a Bill which will make the transition from the present Government of India to Dominion Status in a few months, or in a year, but I do suggest very strongly that that Bill should be one in which there will be progressive and automatic development towards Dominion status, and that we shall not again have to come to this House, that we shall not again have to have further Commissions, which will mean that the whole constitutional issue of India has to be threshed out again.

### END POLITICAL PROSECUTIONS

The third essential thing, if these hopes of co-operation are to be realised, is that there should be a definite ending of the political prosecutions which have been carried out in India during the last two years. Upon this matter there has been a suggestion that those prosecutions are limited either to acts of violence or to speeches which are an incitement to violence. I think I shall be able to show that that is not the case. But even when there are actual acts of violence, or definite incitements to violence, I want to urge upon the Secretary of State for India the adoption of two principles. The first is that the decision to prosecute should be taken very carefully, and the second is that, when the decision has been taken, the prosecution should be carried out with scrupulous fairness to the Indian people. Unless those two principles are adopted, the effect of prosecuting even for the expression of violent opinion is to make national heroes in a country where there is grave political and economic discontent, and I am perfectly sure that I shall have the support of the Secretary of State in that respect, because his own declared opinions on the matter leave no reason for doubt. I have been interested in reading, for example, an article which he himself contributed to the "Contemporary Review" in January, 1926. He was then commenting upon Justice Swift's summing up in the Communist trial. Justice Swift had used these words

"If you come to the conclusion that the language tends to subvert the Government and the laws of the Empire, f you think that is what the language means then you will not only be within your rights but it will be your duty to find the prisoners guilty."

The Secretary of State for India, in the "Contemporary Review," made this comment:

"These are very comprehensive words. What is meant by 'laws of the Empire'? How would such an interpretation affect, for example, the Nationalist party at present in South Africa, who have declared for secession? . . . . most people would concur in the view that the weapon for sedition should not be brought out except in the most urgent case of public necessity."

### PROSECUTE WITH VERY GREAT CARE.

The principle which the Secretary of State for India expresses there is the principle which I am urging upon him now. I am not arguing that there should not be prosecutions in cases of violence. or incitement to violence; I am only arguing that a prosecution should be decided upon with very great care, and that, when it has been decided upon, it should be carried out with scrupulous fairness. There is one illustration of these two principles to which I want to draw the attention of the House. They are illustrated in the trial which is now proceeding at Meerut. The charge in that trial is:

"Waging or attempting to wage war against the King, conspiring to deprive the King of the sovereignty of British India, or to overawe the Government by criminal force or the show of criminal force."

That trial is 'sub judice,' and, therefore, I only make this comment, that it seems to me that the trial is placing out of all due proportion the effectiveness of the campaign which has been urged, and generally I would put this point to the Secretary of State for India. Experience all over the world shows that, if Communists are left alone, they are so stupid in their propaganda that they defeat themselves. There is the case of China, where their stupidity has meant that they have estranged even the left in the Nationalist movement—

Colonel Howard-Bury: What has been the loss of life in China?

### "THE DANGER" OF PROMINENCE.

Mr. Brockway: Their attitude in India is having the same effect, and I want to put it to the Secretary of State for India that there is a danger, by the very prominence of these trials, that more propaganda will be done on their behalf than they would be able effectively to do themselves. Generally speaking, I would say that the conditions in India, of political subjection and of economic poverty, and the repression which has existed in India, are likely to make many more Communists than all the propaganda of the Third International. To that I would add that not only does there seem to me to be some doubt as to the wisdom of the trial, but that the proceedings have actually been unfortunate in certain respects——

Mr. Speaker: We cannot discuss the proceedings in a trial which is now going on. That would be quite out of order.

Mr. Brockway: I want to be very careful about that point, and, therefore, Sir, I will just ask your guidance. All that I was going to raise as a matter of discussion was the transference of the trial to Meerut, the refusal of bail to the prisoners for eight months, and the absence of any trial by jury. If you rule these matters out of order, I will not proceed upon them.

Mr. Speaker: It is a very sound principle of Order that, when trials are proceeding, references to them and discussion and criticism of them in this House would be out of order.

Mr. Maxton: On that point of Order,. Have there not been many ruling in this House that, while one could not, when a case was "sub judice," discuss in this House the merits of the question, it was always in order to discuss the procedure in the matter? I suggest to you, Sir, that my hon. Friend the Member for East Leyton (Mr. Brockway) is now only discussing the question of procedure, and not the merits of the case.

Mr. Speaker: To discuss the general procedure and method of trials in general would be quite in order, but not of a specific trial.

### MEERUT TRIAL.

Mr. Brockway: I will leave it at that, having expressed my view upon those three points. The point that I want to urge is that the trial at Meerut was only symbolical of a much wider campaign in India, and that in India during the last two years there have been, under Sections of the Indian Penal Code, and more particularly under Section 124A of that Code, repeated prosecutions, and that those prosecutions have gone much beyond any attempt to suppress violence or even incitement to violence. Perhaps I may read to the House the actual terms of Section 124A of the Indian Penal Code, under which these prosecutions have taken place. It reads as follow:

"Whoever by words, either spoken or intended to be read, or by signs, or by visible representation or otherwise, excites or attempts to excite feelings of disaffection to the Government established by law in British India, shall be punished with transportation for life or for any term, to which fine may be added, or with imprisonment for a term which may extend to three years, tt which fine may be added, or with fine."

I am aware that Dr. Whitley Stokes in his book, "Anglo-Indian Codes," gives an explanation of that in which he would modify its effect, but, unfortunately, that explanation has no statutory power.

There has been a series of trials in India, of which I think my right hon. Friend will be aware, beginning with the case of the Bangobasi newspaper in 1891, when Sir Comar Petheram was the judge presiding, what is known as the Tilak case, which went to the Privy Council, and where Justice Strachey's summing up at Bombay was endorsed, and again in the case of the Queen Empress v. Arrha Prasad, which has very much modified the explanation given in that book.

### TOTAL EFFECT OF JUDGMENTS.

Indeed, it is not too much to say that the total effect of those judgments is that anyone in India is guilty under this Section who uses words calculated to create a disposition towards dislike or contempt or hatred of the system of Government, even if the words did not in fact create such a disposition and even if they were true. I will leave to others the implications of some of the many cases which will be brought before the House showing that, under that Subsection, many Indian politicians have been arrested and imprisoned, not for acts of violence or of inciting to violence, but for the expression of political opinion, which, in my view, ought to be regarded as absolutely legitimate. In addition to that, there has been a special Act passed during the last two years known as the Public Safety Act. I am wrong in saying it was passed, because it was rejected by the Indian Legislation Assembly, but it was certified by the Viceroy. That particular Act has ceased to operate and I should like to ask the Secretary of State whether it is the intention of the Indian Government to renew the public safety orders.

(To be Continued.)

**30 hundred weight bus**

**with a 40 Horsepower Engine of simple design means**

**low cost of upkeep.**
**fewer moving parts.**
**requires less service.**
**and wears longer.**

**petrol flows by gravity**

**(no unnecessary parts uses less petrol**

Distributors

FORD AUTOMOBILES (INDIA), LTD., BOMBAY
THE MOTOR HOUSE (GUJERAT), LTD., AHMEDABAD
AND THEIR ACCREDITED DEALERS.

FORD MOTOR COMPANY OF INDIA LIMITED, BOMBAY.

**LOST OR IMPAIRED VITALITY.**

We, Chemische Fabrik Promonta, Hamburg, Germany, have appointed Chevalier Dr. Jean F. Strandgard, K.V.V.P., K.S.R., P.R.C. (late of Berlin and Vienna), of 7, Grant Road, Bangalore, to be our Sole Representative for India, Burma and Ceylon for our new preparation Testifortan, which is used to-day by the leading Sexuologists all over the world in cases of lost or impaired vitality. It is guaranteed by the Chief Physician for the Institute of Sexual Science, Berlin, and by other world famous Sex Experts, to contain the active Testis Hormone. Administered orally and also by Intramuscular Injections. Our Representative will be available for consultation in Hotel Majestic, Suite 37, Bombay, after the 17th January, for a brief period. All communications strictly confidential. Write to Dr. Strandgard's Assistant Secretary, 7, Grant Road, Bangalore.

**A refreshing cup of "Ovaltine" helps concentration.**

If the worry and strain of business is affecting your nerves, you will find that a cup of delicious "Ovaltine", a delicious combination of the finest ripe barley malt, creamy milk and cocoa, soothes the nerves and imparts new life to body and brain. Business men find that their daily cup of "Ovaltine" helps them to concentrate, prevents fatigue and promotes vigorous health.

"Ovaltine" is a Tonic Food Beverage, highly nourishing, strengthening and re-vitalizing. It allays digestive unrest and, taken at night, just before retiring, it induces sound peaceful sleep. You awake invigorated and ready for a full day's work.

Your servant can prepare "Ovaltine" in a minute with fresh, condensed or evaporated milk.

"Ovaltine" is untouched by hand in course of manufacture.

OVALTINE

Builds-up Brain, Nerve and Body.

*Sold by all Chemists and Stores.*



THE UNIQUE

ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

10, Canning Street, CALCUTTA.

The Progressive Indian Insurance Company. Declared Bonus of Rs. 50/- per thousand for the quinquennium.

SPECIAL FEATURES:

Policies revivable at any time. Special Revival Scheme for policies Standing lapsed for a period within 3 years. Unique non-forfeiture privilege. Permanent Disability Benefits. Lowest Premium Rates for Maximum Benefits. Special Plans to suit all circumstances.

*For further details and Liberal Agency Terms apply to The Sole Agents:—*

Messrs. UGANDA COTTON TRADING COMPANY, LTD.

65, Apollo Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

The best Baby can get

Horlick's is the best possible food you can procure failing mother's milk. It is prescribed by doctors and is recommended by medical men all over the world. It nourishes the baby making firm healthy flesh and building up a sturdy frame.

In 4 sizes of all Chemists and Stores

*Send 4d. in stamps for sample to:-*

HUTCHINSON & Co(Ltd)
26 Jamieson Street,
SYDNEY, N.S.W.

In 4 sizes of all Bazaars & Stores

HORLICKS THE ORIGINAL MALTED MILK


# SOUTH AFRICAN LETTER.

## SEGREGATION OF ASIATICS.

(From our Special Correspondent.)

JOHANNESBURG, Dec. 16.

It appears that the Municipal Council of Johannesburg does not want to decide the question of Asiatic licenses in the city which have been held up since last year. It wants the ruling from the Government as to the fate of all Indian licensees affected by the Gold Act in and about Johannesburg. To serve this motive, the deputation of this local authority sought an interview with the Minister of the Interior, the outcome of which has not yet appeared in the press. It is clear that the Government is in a difficult position. It is bound by the Capetown Agreement to gradually remove the restrictions of the Indian traders in the provinces and on the other hand has been faced with the legal difficulty of expressing an opinion on the question that is settled by the Act of Parliament. Meanwhile public opinion is agitated against the Indians by several leading municipal councillors and if theirs is the representative opinion, then it is very difficult to arrive at a just solution of the License Question. But fortunately for Indians, the law courts of the country are quite unbiassed, and practically all the efforts of the Local Municipality to restrict Indian trading in suburbs have failed. This failure is rankling in the hearts of the councillors as will be clear from the following speech of Mr. J. Wertheim at the Federation of Ratepayers' Association which rules practically the affairs of the City: "The Question of Asiatic trading had cost the city thousands of pounds. Some of the suburbs were being turned into Asiatic Bazaars." The Mayor, in reply, expressed the opinion that the whole question of Asiatic trading was a matter for the Union Government. Notwithstanding these activities of the Municipality, the associations of Norwood and Turffontein are enormously poisoning the minds of the public with adverse criticism of Indians and their standard of living and trading.

SUBURBAN SEGREGATION.

India is now well aware that the main issue at the Capetown Conference between the Governments of the Union and India was segregation which was stigmatised as a stain on the civilisation of India. The Habibullah deputation took a serious view of this policy and eventually it was decided to drop segregation as far as the Indians were concerned. But the times are fast developing when the people who did not object to that "surrender" then have come forward to advocate the policy of segregation for Indians. A correspondence has passed between the Indian Committee at South Coast Junction and the Local Board (in Natal) which says something about what's in the wind. It is said that the Natal Health Boards contemplate establishing different zones for various races living under the jurisdiction of the health boards. Although the question is not settled, it will demand all the energy of the Indians to stop this mischievous move "which would only serve ..... to involve international complication."

MEASURE TO ENSLAVE NATIVES ECONOMICALLY.

While the resentment created by the draft of the Riotous Assemblies Act amendment has not subsided, an another measure entitled the Native Service Contract Registration Bill has been drafted by the same minister Mr. Pirow, the Minister of Justice, penalising those natives who fail to work for a period of at least three months every year by a special tax of £5 per annum. This bill is causing as much hostile criticism in European and trade union circles as the Minister's amendment to the Riotous Assemblies Act. It is presumed that the Bill has for its object the aim of General Hertzog's Native Bills, that was, the confinement of natives to definite areas. Several Europeans have joined with the natives in criticising the Bill as "a shameless slave-driving instrument" and as an effort to enslave the natives economically.

As far as the Riotous Assembies Act amendment is concerned it is now realised that it is directed against the non-Europeans in their efforts to obtain relief from their intolerable conditions. As the secretary of the S. A. Trade Union Congress puts it: "From past experience of the administration of the existing Act and similar Acts, it is feared that the utmost liberty will be allowed to anti-native, anti-Indian and similar propaganda."

While all these enslaving instruments are being forged, the natives are not sleeping. They are organising and making tremendous efforts to show an united front. One representative conference already entered protest against the Government's measures; a non-European conference has been convened by Dr. Abdul Rehman and Pro. Jabavu at Capetown on 2nd January and another conference of I. C. U. (Ind.), a native trade union, is going to sit at East London on 7th January. The Union House of Assembly is to meet in session on 17th next month and it is expected that the Government will be faced with a stiff opposition in connection with Mr. Pirow's recent measures.

## FISHERIES IN INDIA.

—:o:—

(Continued from page 6).

tigate and stimulate the industry in such manner as may seem to him suitable to conditions in Indian seas.

**TYPES OF FISHERES.**

I may note here shortly, from what scanty knowledge I possess, the avenues which can be opened for the expansion of fishing trade in India.

1. High seas fishing is unknown in India. An organisation of a fleet for this purpose may bring in fish products hitherto unexplored of immense commercial value both within and outside India.
2. The coastal and river fishing will have to be systemised. There will have to be busy and close seasons, Close, in breeding time and busy, in times of increase and appearance of fish in large shoals.
3. Establishment of factories by expert agencies for curing, tinning and transport of fish both inside and outside India. Many varieties of fish from the Indian coasts have taste and food value highly appreciated in other parts of the world. Bombay ducks and pomphrets are varieties peculiar to the Malabar coast and are appreciated all over the world. Some fish-maws peculiar to Indian coasts are much appreciated in China. An increase of these products means wealth and abundance for India. The sea is lavish in production and supply.
4. And then I have to suggest a mode of keeping and increasing fish just as we keep sheep and goats. This may seem to be a mere idea, but, it is not so. It is as clear as daylight. It is what exists in nature here and there on a small scale. We have simply to exercise human art and expand what nature does for us. It is the same as in agriculture viz. improving and expanding by human intelligence and art what is provided by nature.

**A SALSETTE EXPERIENCE.**

In my tours in Salsette I once passed a large salt work near Belapur opposite the Ulva harbour of Panvel. The Superintendent of the works met me, had some business talk and then asked me to wait a short time. He ordered his men to bring a basketful of fresh fish for me. They went a short distance, entered what seemed a large shallow pond of water, caught fish as if they were catching fowls, sheep or goats and brought a basketful of it to me. I was surprised, but, as I had to catch a steamer at Ulva I left with the fish and brought it home quite fresh. It proved a delicacy quite inexperienced in life before. When I met the Salt Work Superintendent again in office he explained the mystery to me.

Each salt work has its own reservoir of water. At tide time sea water is allowed to enter the pond and along with it fish gets in. When the ebb starts the outlet is closed watertight. The fish gets penned in, grows and fattens well, being free from fear of enemies and augments plentifully from day to day, affording an ample supply of wholesome food to the salt works population.

**UTILIZE KHAJAN LANDS.**

I have seen many creeks on the sea coasts of India with large areas called Khajan lands which get filled in at tide time and get empty when the ebb flows. A large area can be seen between Bandra and Mahim on one side, and Kurla on the other side of the creek. In such areas numerous plots can be converted by the aid of science and egineering into extensive fish ponds on the same lines as the reserwoirs in salt works. If this is achieved all along the coasts of India, the fish supply will grow in such immense proportions as to be impossible at present to gauge and imagine. I can only say, there is a great future for India in this industry. Will our capitlists awaken please to the situation and act? One persons who acts is worth ten politicians with wordy debates and no action.

## LIBERAL FEDERATION.

—:o:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—While the premier National organisation in the country the Indian National Congress is making strenuous efforts to solve the problem of India's freedom it is really unfortunate that a handful of persons styling themselves as "Liberals" should hold a separate conference of their own in a remotest corner of India and pass resolutions harmful to the cause of the country and undesirable in the best interests of the country.

We do not know how many delegates and "leaders" were present in this conference as the same has been wisely omitted by the press reporters but the fact that this widely advertised conference was held in a hall accommodating only a few hundreds conclusively goes to prove that the conference in no way represents the poinion of the Indian public.

The Presidential address contains nothing except a tirade against the Congress and the Indian National leaders of the type of Mahatma Gandhi and Pandit Motilal Nehru. No programme for the freedom of the country is outlined and no suggestions are made to the British Government for arriving at an amicable settlement with the Indian National leaders. All that we find in the Presidential address is the vilification of National leaders, tirade against the National Congress, whole-hearted support to the Round Table Conference, unconditional surrender to the bureaucracy, direct or indirect justification of the present policy of repression and an indirect suggestion to the country to give up all the fight for country's freedom.

The public and the Goverament might well ask the question to themselves as to whom do these "Liberals" represent? Have they any following or are they the leaders of themselves? Is it really the "Liberal Federation" or merely a Mutual Admiration society.—Yours etc.

R. D. BALIWALA.

Dependable Watches for Motorists—
Dust and Damp Proof
Although fitted with two cases, this watch has the appearance of an ordinary handsome single case watch. The outer case completely seals the watch, making the movement absolutely dust and damp-proof.
Two classes of movement are fitted, both strong and accurate time-keepers, built to give lasting service under motoring or other exceptional conditions of use.
KEEPSAKE QUALITY Sterling Silver, Rs. 45 Rolled Gold, Rs. 125
BIJOU QUALITY Rs. 70 Rs. 200
WEST END WATCH CO.
BOMBAY CALCUTTA
Catalogue FREE



THE DACCA AYURVEDIA PHARMACY, Ltd.,

The Biggest KAVIRAJI PHARMACY of BENGAL.

Head Office :—Armenian Street, DACCA. Branches :—ALL OVER INDIA.

**ASOKA RASAYAN** Rs. 1-8-0 — Wonderful specific for all kinds of diseases of Women, menstrual troubles, utorine disorders and sterility.

**JVARA KESARI** Re. 1-0-0 — Cures Malaria obstinate fevers, enlarged spleen and liver, anaemia eczema, dyspepsia, and restores former health.

**MAKARADHWAJA** Rs. 4-0-0. The Panacea for all diseases.

**CHYABANPRAS** Rs. 4/- per tola. Ideal Nerve and Lung tonic for all Men, Women and Children.



Do You Want to Secure the Widest Market for Your Goods?

THEN

ADVERTISE

IN THE

Sunday Chronicle

The Most Popular Weekly in the Country

# Grand-mother

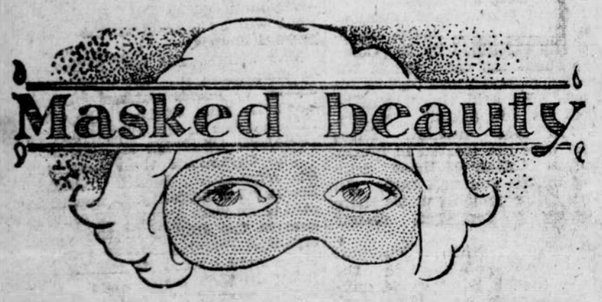
Life for Granny has now come to mean joking with the youngsters, going to church and doing needle-work. These last two pleasures, though, used to be sadly marred by her rheumatism, which sometimes made it impossible for her to handle her needles or to go out. But all that is changed since

**CAFIASPIRIN**

came into the house. Not only does it relieve her pains, but its regular use makes the rheumatic attacks less frequent and less severe. And so Granny, who used not to believe in "these modern discoveries" swears by CAFIASPIRIN and calls it "my magic remedy". And the rest of the family think with her, for it relieves their aches and pains too, and helps to keep them fit and well.

BAYER





# Masked beauty

## Show the glory of your complexion

NO complexion can look its best if its beauty is marred by minute flakes of decayed cuticle and the pores are choked with the debris of dead tissue. Such accumulations, whilst simply invisible to the naked eye, have a profound influence upon the complexion as a whole, preventing the new underlying skin from displaying its tender, pure freshness. Many a so-called "muddy" complexion is merely the total effect of these minute particles over the skin. Soap and water are powerless to remove these impurities: a substance must be used that imperceptibly dissolves the waste matter and leaves the skin fresh and clear as a baby's.

Mercolized Wax is the only preparation which will effectually remove the mask of dead and decaying cuticle which clogs up the tiny pores of the face. It should be gently massaged in before retiring to sleep, and in the morning wiped off with a dry towel.

Do this regularly and you will be delightfully surprised at the improvement in your looks. Your true complexion, fresh and beautiful, is *underneath* if you will only seek it. There is no further need for you to allow the dead tissue to impart a deadly mask to your complexion. Use Mercolized Wax regularly.

**MERCOLIZED WAX**

(Registered Trade Mark)

DOES NOT contain Mercury, animal fat or anything injurious to the complexion, and is guaranteed not to encourage the growth of hair.

*Obtainable at all Chemists and Stores*

# *Bring out that Hidden Charm*

HOW can you look your best if you do not bring out the best that is in your hair?

Beautiful hair is simply healthy, *well-nourished* hair. The roots must not be starved. If you want your hair to be plentiful, lustrous and easy to manage, use KOKO. All the ingredients necessary to feed, cleanse and stimulate the scalp and to produce a vigorous growth of beautiful hair are in this famous preparation. Buy a bottle to-day.

THROUGHOUT THE EAST

KOKO is famous in every part of the East, not only for its unrivalled properties in promoting a healthy and luxuriant growth of beautiful hair, but as a delightfully fresh and invigorating dressing in trying climatic conditions.

**KOKO**

FOR THE HAIR

Of Chemists, Stores, etc., throughout the East. (English Prices 1/6, 2/-, & 3/6 per bottle)

KOKO MARICOPAS Co., Ltd., 16, Bevis Marks, London, E.C.3


## LONDON BULLION MARKET.

—:o:—

### No Indications Of Steadying Factor.

We have received the following weekly Bullion letter from Messrs. Samuel and Montague and Co., dated London Dec. 18:—

GOLD.

The Bank of England gold reserve against notes amounted to £137,006,947 on the 11th instant (as compared with £133,725,605 on the previous Wdenesday), and represents a decrease of £16,899,368 since the 29th April 1925—when an effective gold standard was resumed.

On the 12th instant the Bank of England lowered its official rate of discount from 5-1/2 to 5 per cent.

About £570,000 bar gold was available in the open market yesterday. At the fixed prices of 84s.10.1/4d. per fine ounce India took £55,000, the Continental trade £74,000 and the Home trade £22,000, whilst the Bnk of England secured £365,000 at the statutory buying price.

In view of the large arrivals of sovereigns from Argentina, which have been a feature of the latter part of the year, special interest is attached to the news that the Argentine Government has closed the Caja de Conversion. A message from the Buenos Aires correspondent of the "Times" under yesterday's date states that:

"Believing that the state of uncertainity prevailing in the world's principal financial centres is influencing Argentina's currency adversely and is causing an efflux of gold without justifiable cause, the Government has revoked the Decree of August 25, 1927, and has decreed the revival of the former enactments whereby the obligation of the Caja de Conversion to deliver gold for paper is suspended".

The following movements of gold to and from the Bank of England have been announced, showing a net influx of £3,490,526 during the week under review:—

| | Received. |
|---|---|
| December 12th | £1,435 |
| December 13th | £1,007,400 |
| December 14th | |
| December 16th | £1,500,502 |
| December 17th | £591,500 |
| December 18th | £464,673 |
| | Withdrawn. |
| December 12th | £24,034 |
| December13th | £20,872 |
| December 14th | £19,507 |
| December 16th | £8,571 |
| December 17th | £2,000 |
| December 18th | |

The receipts include £2,000,000 sovereigns from Australia, £690,000 from Argentina, and £500,000 from South Africa.

The following were the United Kingdom imports and exports of gold registered from mid-day on the 9th instant to mid-day on the 16th instant:—

| IMPORTS. | |
|---|---|
| British West Africa | £31,969 |
| British South Africa. | £874,557 |
| France | £8,984 |
| Other countries. | 1,100 |
| | £916,610 |

| EXPORTS. | |
|---|---|
| Germany | £142,305 |
| Netherlands | 42,263 |
| France | 35,562 |
| Switzerland | 27,285 |
| Austria | 21,865 |
| British India | 44,332 |
| Other Countries | 6,887 |
| | £320,499 |

SILVER.

Until yesterday demand from China had sufficed to keep the market steady. For the first four working days of the week under review the price for two months' delivery had remained unchanged at 22-9/16d., with cash at the same figure except for one day when it was quoted at 1/16d. discount. Yesterday, however, owing to selling from Far East, prices declined 3/16d for cash and 1/8d. for two months before meeting with moderate resistance, and a further fall of 1/80d to-day due to the same cause, reduced quotations to 22-1/4d and 22-5/16d for the respective deliveries. The price for cash is the lowest recorded since 14th November 1914.

Buyers generally have been hesitant, although the Indian Bazaars have given some support, but America has been rather more willing to sell than of late.

Although somewhat uncertain following the sharp fall, there are as yet no indications of any steadying factor.

The following were the United Kindom imports and exports of silver registered from mid-day on the 9th instant to mid-day on the 16th instant:—

| IMPORTS. | |
|---|---|
| Germany | £10,181 |
| France | 29,224 |
| Mexico | 258,445 |
| British India | 95,356 |
| Other countries | 8,073 |
| | £401,279 |

| EXPORTS | |
|---|---|
| British India | £61,490 |
| Other countries | 7,653 |
| | £69,143 |

*There's* **NO** *Conjuring with*

# PASSING SHOW

**Quality! Quality! Quality! all the time**

# *Quality!*

*As pure to-day as in 1920 - 100% Pure Virginia*

MADE IN LONDON BY CARRERAS LTD. ENGLAND'S LARGEST INDEPENDENT HYGIENIC CIGARETTE MANUFACTURERS

P.S.6


## SUGAR VERY CHE

Icing Sugar at Rs. 17 Big Crystals at Rs. 13 Small Grain Crystals at Rs. 10-12; Castor at Rs 11-8; packed all in 82 lbs. patent bags. White Sugar No. 1 quality at Rs. 9-8 for 82 lbs. Ask for free samples with one anna stamp to S. SINGHA, 111, Radhabazar, CALCUTTA.

## JOINT STOCK COMPANIES.

—:o:—

### September 1929.

The supplement to the Indian Trade journal dated Nov. 28 states that during the month of September, 1929, 73 companies were registered with an aggregate authorised capital of Rs. 5.10 lakhs, as against 68 companies with an aggregate capital of Rs. 1.85 lakhs in the preceding month and 65 companies with Rs. 2.03 lakhs in corresponding month of the preceding year. Bengal accounted for 39 companies with an authorised capital of Rs. 87 lakhs, Madras for 10 companies with Rs. 3.23 lakhs, and Bombay for 6 companies with Rs. 92 lakhs. The largest company floated in September, was the Bank of Chettinad, Madras, with an authorised capital of Rs. 3 crores.

Thirteen companies, limited by shares, with an aggregate authorised capial of Rs. 26 lakhs having ceased work, went into liquidation or were dissolved or otherwise became defunct during the month of September, 1929. Two companies with an authorised capital of Rs. 8 laks that were in liquidation before 1st September, 1929, were finally dissolved during this month.

There was a net increase of Rs. 18 lakhs in the authorised capital of the existing joint stock companies in India in the month of September, 1929.

## WEEKLY COAL REPORT.

—:o:—

Bombay, Jan. 3.

Since our last report, on account of holidays, no business of importance is reported. The business of Natal Coal was done at Sh. 23/3 per ton. c. i. f., ex. S. S. Khoshrou, which discharged the Coal in the last week. The market is quiet and lifeless. The Natal Coal cargoes are fixed near the rate of Sh. 23 per ton. c. i. f. It is, therefore, probable that the Natal Coal might now take the place of Bengal Coal which is quoted at higher price than Natal Coal.

S. S. Dansley arrived on the 28th December, 1929, with Northern and Natal Group Coal and is now discharging the Coal in the stream.

S. S. Kildale is also expected in a day or two with Northern and Natal Group Coal.

Steamers expected to arrive with Coal cargoes:—

8-1-1930: S. S. Linaria, Noonoodih and Seebpore Poniati.

10-1-1930: S. S. Miyadono Maru, Lodna Steam Coal.

11-1-1930: S. S. Gleneden, Deshargarh Coal.

12-1-1930: S. S. Thistletore, McNeil's Deshargarh and Poniati and Gaslitan and Samla Coal.

15-1-1930: S. S. Inverbank, Durban Navigation Coal.

22-1-1930: S. S. Luco, Northern and Natal Group Coal.

QUOTATIONS.

Quality:—

Northern Navigation Coal Sh. 23/9 c. i. f.

Natal Group Coal Sh. 23/6 c. i. f.

Burnside Natal Coal Sh. 23/3 c. i. f.

Durban Navigation Coal Sh. 23 c. i. f.

Deshargarh Steam Coal Rs. 16 c. i. f., Rs. 17-12 ex-Scales Darukhana.

Deshargarh Seebpore Rs. 15/12 c. i. f., Rs. 17-8 ex-Scales Darukhana.

Deshargarh - Seebpore - Poniati Rs. 15-8 c. i. f.

Lodna Steam Coal Rs. 16 c. i. f. Rs. 17-12 ex-Scales Darukhana.

Noonoodih Steam Coal Rs. 15-12 c. i. f.

McNeil's Deshargarh Poniati Rs. 15-12 c. i. f.

Gaslitan Steam Coal Rs. 14-12 c. i. f.

Samla Coal Rs. 14 c. i. f.

## SUGAR MARKET REPORT.

Bombay, Jan. 6.

Our Market has ruled steady but quiet to-day both in respect of Ready as well as forward positions with the following closing quotations:—

Fine White Java Sugar:—

Ready Rs. 12/9/3 per cwt.

Transhipment Rs. 7/6/3 per cwt. F B H.

S. S. "Sumatra" Rs. 7/6 per cwt. F B H.

S. S. "Subedar" Rs. 7/5 per cwt. F B H.

Shipment December Rs. 7/5 per cwt. F B H.

Shipment Jan-March Rs. 7/5 per cwt. F B H.

Shipment March Rs. 7/6 per cwt. F B H.

Shipment April Rs. 7/7 per cwt. F B H.

B.R.B. Beet Sugar:—

Ready Rs. 12/13 per cwt.

Shipment Jan-March Rs. 7/6 per cwt. F B H.

Tone:—Quiet.

Digitized by Maharashtra State Archives
Government of Maharashtra
on 14 April, 2017

JUPITER GENERAL
Insurance Co., can give expert advice on all classes of insurance.

# The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913. REGD. NO. B 1068.

JUPITER
is a composite office equipped to do insurance business in all departments.

BOMBAY TUESDAY, JANUARY 7, 1930.

## LAHORE CASE APPLICATION IN HIGH COURT.

### Crowds Wait Outside To Have A Glimpse Of Accused.

### BEJOY KUMAR'S APPEAL.

### "Let It Not Be Said That You Played With Lives Of Young Men."

LAHORE Jan. 6.

The Court room of Chief Jastice and Justice Broadway was crowded to-day with lawyears and visitors when the hearing of applications preferred by the Government Advocate came up for hearing. It may be remembered the Government Advocate made an application to the effect that the evidence which was recorded before the Special Magistrate in the Lahore "Conspiracy" Case before the arrest of Bejoy Sinha and Rajaguru be also taken as recorded against them and to relax Rule 16 of the Lahore High Court so that prosecution be exempted from producing all witnesses before the Enquiry Court which they may produce before the Session Court.

WAITING TO HAVE GLIMPSE OF ACCUSED.

Elaborate police arrangements were made both in and outside the Court and visitors and some Press representatives were subjected to a thorough search. The accused arrived in the Court about 10-50 a.m. and raised shouts of Long Live Revolution and "Down with Imperialism" etc. A large number of people had collected behind the compound of the High Court and moved from side to catch a glimpse of the accused.

"LAW IS CLEAR ON THE POINT"

Before the proceedings commenced, Mr. Amardas who represented the accused on a preliminary point said the law was absolutely clear on the point and no ruling was necessary from the Honourable Court. Their Lordships reserved decision on the point.

ADDRESSED COURT IN MARATHI.

At this stage, Rajaguru one of the accused in the dock and addressed the Court in Marathi. Laughter broke forth from every quarter. The language was not understood by all except one Mahratha interpreter for whom arrangements were made before the proceedings began Rajaguru explained to the Court the grievances of the accused for want of an interpreter. He said he did not know English, nor Hindi nor Punjabi and his repeated prayers before the Special Magistrate for an interpreter were rejected.

The Government Advocate replying said there is evidence to show the accused knew Hindi but declined to go into the evidence and wanted to be provided with an interpreter.

CROWN ADVOCATE'S ARGUMENT.

Arguing on the merits of the case, the Government Advocate said: As soon as the Magistrate finds at any stage of enquiries that a 'prima facie" case has been made out, he may decline to entertain any further evidence and commit the case to Sessions. All that is necessary for him is whether a story has been made out before the committal. He need not want exhaustive evidence. In support of his contention, the Advocate cited the rule of Punjab Criminal Law Record of 1889 page 39, Madras page 15 and others where their Lordships have laid down that as soon as a prima facie case is established, the Magistrate may commit to Sessions without waiting for further evidence Regarding the second paragraph of his application, namely to take the evidence of the prosecution witnesses before the arrest of Bejoy and Rajaguru, the Advocate said hitherto the evidence did not relate to them and reproduction of those witnesses was mere wastage of time and money.

DEFENCE CONTENTIONS.

Arguing on behalf of the Defence, Mr. Amardas said what the prosecution wanted was a direction from the Court to the Special Magistrate not to examine more witnesses and a direction to the Sessions Judge to allow the examination of the witnesses not examined in the trial court. The prosecution is bound to produce all evidences and cited 14 Allahabad 272 in support of his contention.

BHAGAT SINGH ADDRESSES COURT.

The Chief Justice then asked if the accused unrepresened by counsel wanted to say anything. Bhagat Singh expressed apprehension of miscarriage of justice in the case of relaxation of the High Court rules knowing as he did how the Magistrate played in the hands of the police and the prosecution. He laid before the Court their grievances against the Magistrate and assured their Lordships that they oprosed the application of the Government Advocate not for their own sake for he and his comrades were even prepared to be hanged but for the ends of justice.

"DON'T PLAY WITH OUR LIVES."

Bejoy Kumar Sinha said it was the allegation of the prosecution that he was a member of the Central Committee of Revolutionaries and as such though the evidence was not directly laid against him, it indirectly pertained him. "Let it not be said that the Court played with the lives of 18 young men" concluded Bejoy.

The Government Advocate refuted the charges laid by the accused against the prosecution and the Magistrate. Their Lordships reserved orders.—Free Press.

### AMERICA ACCEPTS GERMANY'S GOOD FAITH.

—:o:—

Sole Security For Payment Of Debts.

LONDON, Jan. 5.

Berlin.— The Americo-German debt agreement states that the United States accepts Germany's good faith and credit as sole security for the guarantee of payment of her obligations under the Agreement. The notes exchanged, which are appended to the agreement, expressly state that as regards the sanctions Germany will be in the same position 'visa-vis' the United States as the latter's principal debtors under their funding agreements.

It is pointed out that under the agreement Germany is more favourably situated with regard to her American debt than to her other war debts. The American agreement leaves the door open for moratorium and does not discriminate between conditional and unconditional payments.—Reuter.

A sensation was caused by the resort to Satyagraha by the girl students of the Vanita Vishram School. Here is a view of the girl picketers before the banged door.

## CONGRESS DECISIONS VINDICATED.

### "Dominion Status Impossible At The Moment And Would Not Be For Long Time!"

### LABOUR UNDER SECRETARY FOR INDIA SPEAKS OUT

LONDON, Jan. 5.

Rugby.—Earl Russell, Under-Secretary of State for India, speaking at a Labour Party meeting yesterday, referred to the situation in India and stated that none knew better than Indians themselves how very foolish was the talk of complete independence. He said that Dominion Status was not possible at the moment and would not be for a long time. Great Britain had been guiding India along the road towards democracy. To let go suddenly would be a calamity for India. The Labour Party would not allow themselves to be turned aside from their objective by foolish resolutions or other forms of propaganda. They were perfectly honest in saying that their objective was self-government of India. For that they were working, but they would be hindered by these foolish resolutions which had been deplored by all friends of India in Britain. —B. O. W.

## OBEYING THE LAHORE MANDATE.

(Continued from Column 1:)

Shipping Conference expressed surprise at the misleading reports of the Conference published in section of the press, and said when matters are brought to light, the public will be able to judge as to who was responsible for breaking down of the Conference.—Free Press.

### CONGRESS PARTY IN C. P. COUNCIL.

—:o:—

Emergent Meeting To Draft Resignation.

NAGPUR, Jan. 6.

Dr. N. B. Khare, Secretary of the C. P. Council Congress Party, informs the Associated Press that he has convened an emergency meeting of his party on the 12th instant with a view to draft a form of resignation of Council membership in obedience to the Congress mandate. They will resign before the 17th instant, when the C. P. Council is to meet. —A. P.

### C. P. M. L. C. RESIGNS.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—In accordance with the mandate of the National Congress I have tendered my resignation from the C. P. Legislative Council. I have always had no-changer mentality. I had never any faith in this mock Council. It is much better that the Congress has taken us out of it. Herewith a copy of it for your information.—Yours etc.,

DIPCHAND.

To

His Excellency the Governor of Central Provinces and Berar.

May it please Your Excellency,

In obedience to the recent sacred Congress mandate at Lahore I herewith tender my resignation of membership from the C. P. Legislative Council. As a matter of fact I had never any faith in these impotent Legislatures and I feel happy to find an opportunity of coming out of them in accordance with the command recently issued by the Indian National Congress whose humble soldier I claim myself to be.

I beg to remain,

May it please Your Excellency,

Your Excellency's most obedient servant,

DIPCHAND,

Member, Legislative Council.

### Mr. C. D. Iyengar Obeys Lahore Mandate.

—:o:—

CHITTOOR, Jan. 5.

In an interview to the Press upon Mahatma Gandhi's resolution that was carried in the Lahore Congress, Mr. C. Duraiswami Iyengar, M.L.A., said:—

"The decision of the Congress is just what could have been expected to maintain the self-respect of the nation. Whatever doubts might have existed about the resolution on Independence when it was passed by the Madras Congress, subsequent events have necessarily led to the only decision which, as a consequence of the step taken by the Calcutta Congress last year, could have been taken at Lahore. The leaders who met at Delhi after the Viceregal statement paid the best consideration to it and in the events that followed, the leaders have been absolved from all blame when they changed the creed of the Congress. It is unfortunate that the leaders in the other political parties should still hold aloof from the decision of the National Congress.

NECESSARY CONSEQUENCE.

The decision of the Congress to boycott the Legislatures is a necessary consequence after having declared Independence as our goal. The argument that ether there should be a boycott to the fullest extent or no boycott at all does not seem to be very sound. In my opinion the Congress Party in the various Legislatures of our country has had its fullest opportunities in the past and no honest Congressman who entered the Councils can fail to recognise and acknowledge the absolute failure of the experiment. I am sorry to observe that the Congress Party in the Legislative Assembly became highly demoralised gradually after the glorious achievement in the Delhi Session in 1924. I have known how the members of the Congress Party have been thirsting for seats obtained by the pure favour of Government on nominated committees like the Age of Consent Committee, All-India Roads Committee, and such other like committees. It was after all a question of unconscious temptation.

BOYCOTT WELCOMED.

I am therefore glad that unlike the previous resolutions of the Congress which contained suicidal saving clauses this Congress has taken a decisive step of withdrawing entirely all its members from the Legislatures. I hope that without any attempt at filtering down the effect of the resolution Congressmen in all the Indian Legislatures will loyally obey the mandate of the Indian National Congress. I am obeying the mandate myself without the least hesitation and sending in my formal resignation of my seat in the Legislativae Assembly.—Free Press.

### Pandit Motilal Returns To Allahabad.

ALLAHABAD, Jan. 6

Pandit Motilal Nehru who returned from Lahore on Saturday last with Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru and others, is slightly indisposed owing to heavy strain on him imposed by work during the Congress week. After taking rest for about a week he proposes, health permitting, to leave for Calcutta on the 10th January to inquire into the Bengal Congress election disputes: Free Press.

### TO RESIGN OR NOT RESIGN!

—:o:—

U. P. Congress M. L. C. In A FIX.

ALLAHABAD, Jan. 6.

Mr. A. P. Dube, Bar-at-Law, and Congress member of the U. P. Legislative Council from Allahabad City has not yet decided what course of action he should take about his membership of the Council, after the Congress resolution urging boycott of Legislatures. Mr. Dube, however told a press representative on Sunday that Congressmen might claim that the Indian National Congress represented the country, but the truth was that such a statement was far from being correct in as much as at the Council elections Congressmen failed to obtain a majority in the Councils and the masses by their votes sent non-Congressmen in larger numbers. He thought it would be easier for votes to agree to cast votes for Congressmen at council elections than to agree to non-payment of taxes. The Government in his opinion could be brought to its knees by the pressure of councils if the Congress were to exert itself and work with the masses and get them so much under its influence as to induce them to cast their votes for Congressmen and thus achieve majority in Councils. In his view the Councils, instead of being boycotted, were the first to be captured first.—Free Press

## "CASTE" HINDU "ZULUM" OVER "DEPRESSED" CLASSES.

### Resort To Vindictive Economic Boycott.

### ASTOUNDING EVIDENCE BEFORE INQUIRY COMMITTEE.

The Committee on the Depressed Classes and aboriginal tribes appointed by the Government of Bombay in persuance of a resolution passed by the Bombay Legislative Council, began its public sittings in Bombay on Monday afternoon at the Committee Room of the Council Hall. Besides Mr. O. H. B. Starte, I.C.S., Chairman, the Committee consists of the following members: Dr. B. R. Ambedkar, Messrs. A. V. Thakkar, P. G. Solunke, L. M. Deshpande, Lt.-Col. Burfoot of the Salvation Army, Raosaheb J. K. Mehta, Khansaheb A. M. Mansuri, A. A. Morat and P. R. Chikodi. The last three members were not present on the first day.

The terms of reference to the Committee are "to enquire into the educational and economic condition and the grievances of the depressed classes (untouchables) and of the Aboriginal Tribes in the Presidency."

SCHOOLS AT NASIK.

Mr. B. K. Gaikwad, a member of the District Local Board, Nasik, was orally examined by the Committee about the condition of the depressed classes prevailing in his district. He said there were 84 schools for "depressed" classes boys in the district. These schools were not located in proper buildings. Many of these were sitting in the sun and rain. In majority of common schools there was a ban on depressed classes boys.

Chairman: When depressed classes boys are admitted to the common schools what would happen to the depressed classes teachers?—These teachers should be appointed in common schools in increasing numbers. The grudge against these teachers will soon disappear as the practice becomes common.

THEIR HARDSHIPS.

The witness then narrated numerous hardships under which the "untouchables" had to exist in villages. As an illustration he told the Committee that in a certain village in Nasik district, the Mahars held a meeting of their community to consider ways and means of their progress. Even such an innocent thing as this meeting roused the wrath of the caste Hindus of the place with the result that the Mahars were boycotted even to the extent of shopkeepers refusing to sell any articles to these Mahars. The wrath of these caste Hindu culminated in prohibiting the Mahars from walking into the waste lands in the village. In another village Mahars built a few nice dwellings and for this fault of theirs they were severely boycotted by the caste Hindus of the village. Proceeding the witness pointed out that Dr. Ambedkar had gone to a certain village in the Nasik District. The Mahars in that village whose guest he was, wanted to give him a cup of tea. They could not do so because the village shopkeeper would not sell them dry tea and sugar.

THEIR ECONOMIC SLAVERY

Replying to Dr. Ambedkar, the witness admitted that because the depressed classes were economically dependent upon other people they could not progress in the way they wanted to progress.

Dr. Ambedkar: Would you advocate the establishment of a sort of industrial bank in villages with a capital subscribed by depressed classes and other people with view to enable the depressed classes to find new avocations? I do advocate such an effort being made.

"THAT WILL BE A BOON"

Dr. Ambedkar: Are you in favour of establishing separate and independent colonies for depressed classes where these people can follow their avocations without being harassed by caste Hindus?—That will be a boon to the depressed classes.

The witness was also in favour of emigration of the depresed classes to places outside India. That, he said, would be best for these classes in the circumstances.

HEALTH OFFICER EXAMINED.

The Committee then examined Dr. Nerurkar, Health Officer, Bombay Municipality. The witness said there were about 8,000 scavengers in the employ of the Municipality. Roughly 80 per cent of these were housed by the Municipality in their own chawls. Only a few chawls had been rented. Each worker taking advantage of these chawls was charged a rent of 8 annas per month.

Replying to the Chairman, the witness told the Committee that there were three organisations in Bombay doing welfare work for the depressed classes. The Bombay Youth League was doing lot of work in this connection.

The witness admitted that so far the Municipality had not done anything for starting a Cooperative Society for their depressed class employees. However, he said a time had come when an effort on those lines had to be made.

MATERNITY BENEFIT.

Asked about maternity benefit to the women employees belonging to the depressed classes, the witness informed the Committee that such benefit was available to the women scavengers in the city. These women were paid full wages during the period of their confinement.

The witness said there were no separate schools in Bombay for the depressed classes boys. However, under the scheme of free and compulsory education, which was already put into operation in several wards, these boys were entitled to the benefit of common schools.

### RATIFICATION OF YOUNG PLAN.

—:o:—

Small Powers' Signature Not necessary.

LONDON, Jan. 5.

Hague.—The efforts of Austria to come to an agreement with the 'Little Entente' have not yet succeeded but there is reason to believe that the Great Powers are of opinion that the Young Plan can be put into operation even without the signatures of representatives of the small Powers and if necessary they will ratify the Plan themselves and leave the small Powers to settle their own differences.—Reuter.

We or our authorised Agents will be pleased to give any such further information as desired.

FREE ACCIDENT INSURANCE FOR ALL. FREE ACCIDENT INSURANCE FOR ALL.

DETAILS ON PAGE 7.

Printed and published for the "Bombay Chronicle" Company Ltd. by SORABJI PALONJI KAPADIA, edited by SYED ABDULLAH BRELVI, at the "Bombay Chronicle" Press, Hari Building, Old Custom House Road, Bombay.